



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1953

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

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your congress this week

Trade

The House voted to extend the reciprocal trade program a year, accepting a compromise despite wails of distress by coal, zinc and lead area Congressmen. One "protectionist" Representative warned that the last has not been heard and a committee studied a second bill to add restrictions. Democrats planned to fight in the Senate a Tariff Commission "packing" provision.

President Eisenhower told a Dartmouth audience: "Don't join the book burners," setting off reports of a break with Sen. McCarthy (R Wis.). Later, the President said he doesn't deal in personalities, and explained that he opposes stocking destructive Communist propaganda in overseas information libraries.

Firsts

Rep. Wheeler (D Ga.) set out to impeach Supreme Court Justice Douglas for staying, temporarily, the Rosenberg executions. If convicted, Douglas would be the first judge of the high court successfully impeached.

President Eisenhower used his veto for the first and second times, and Vice President Nixon at last voted to break a tie -- on two roll calls as the Senate debated the controls bill.

In The Committees

EPT--Chairman Reed (R N.Y.) sat tight on bills to extend the excess-profits tax, scheduling no vote by his House Ways and Means Committee.

Tax Frauds--Supreme Court Justice Clark declined an invitation to testify in a probe of Justice Department handling of tax fraud cases.

Air Cut--Gen. Vandenberg told a Senate subcommittee the U.S. could build toward 143 air wings by adding \$1.435 billion to funds requested.

Procurement--Henry J. Kaiser was invited to answer testimony criticizing his manufacture of cargo planes.

Tax Revision--New exemptions were urged in hearings on revision of the tax structure.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Aid--A Senate committee approved a \$5.3 billion foreign aid authorization. Sen. McCarthy clashed with Germany's High Commissioner, Dr. James B. Conant, at appropriations hearings.

Plot?--A Communist plot to assassinate Sen. McCarthy was reported.

JCS--Congress was warned against increasing the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman's power as hearings began on Defense Department reorganization.

Treaty Curbs--A resolution to curb the President's treaty-making powers through a Constitutional amendment was reported favorably, but a minority set forth opposing arguments.

A-Power--Industrialists expressed "intense interest" in developing atomic power breeders.

St. Lawrence--U.S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway was approved by a Senate committee as a House committee concluded hearings.

Money--Appropriations for Interior (\$451 million) and legislative and judiciary operations (\$80.7 million) were reported by committees.

On the Floor

Aid--The House debated a foreign aid authorization cut below \$5 billion, with a string attached to spur action on the European Defense Community.

Seizure--A Constitutional amendment to restrict Presidential seizures of private property was approved by the Senate.

Money--The House voted \$5.28 billion for four independent agencies, and the Senate passed a \$717 million Agriculture appropriation.

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GRANTS-IN-AID SHIFT?

Eisenhower Administration's Intent To Strengthen State, Local Government May Bring Revision In Billion-Dollar Federal Outlay To Groups, Individuals

The program of federal grants-in-aid to states which ladled out \$2.4 billion in fiscal 1952, may be caught up in the general policy shift under the new Administration.

While the programs were supported and extended under Democratic regimes, Mr. Eisenhower made it clear during his Presidential campaign last Fall that he favors strengthening government on the state and local levels. As President, his first step toward resolving federal-state conflicts was to ask Congress for a review of the grants-in-aid programs.

In a campaign speech, Mr. Eisenhower said Sept. 18, 1952, that if elected he would "see that the legitimate rights of state and local communities are respected. We will not only stop the taking over of the tax sources of the states, but seek reasonably to return them."

On March 30, 1953, President Eisenhower asked Congress to set up a commission to study the federal-state-local governmental relationships with a view to preventing overlapping taxation and to clearing up the "lines of authority" in such intergovernmental fields as education, health, and social security.

"DEPRESSION-BORN DEVICE"

"In many cases," the President told Congress, "the federal government has entered fields which, under our Constitution, are the primary responsibilities of state and local governments." The federal grants-in-aid program is in the middle of this federal-state authority dispute.

House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) April 1 termed federal grants-in-aid a "depression-born device," and said: "What the new Eisenhower Administration and the Congress want to know is not only how far we have gone beyond the useful purpose of federal grants-in-aid, but to what extent we are misdirecting our efforts."

The Senate May 6 passed a bill (S 1514) sponsored by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) to establish a commission to study governmental relations and specifically, to review the grants-in-aid programs. The House June 4 passed a similar bill (HR 4406).

Payoff For Your State

Four pages of charts give amounts of payments to organizations and individuals in each state.

All aid payments, compared with tax collections, page 786.

Aid to the aged, needy children, unemployed and the blind, page 787.

Agricultural grants, page 788.

Hospitals, highways, airports, vocational education, page 789.

Meanwhile, U.S. tax collections and federal grants-in-aid to states represent to some extent the give and take of the taxpayer's dollar. What individuals in the states pay out to the federal government in taxes, the states receive back, in part, in the form of federal contributions for the 48 grants-in-aid programs. States and local units share the costs of these programs.

Both tax collections and grants-in-aid increased in fiscal 1952. But while total taxes collected from the states increased 28.9 per cent over fiscal 1951, grants to states showed only a 2.5 per cent gain. Federal tax collection increases ranged from 12.8 per cent in Kentucky to 62.5 per cent in Colorado.

There were more U.S. tax collections from every state in fiscal 1952, but only 31 states received more in federal grants for fiscal 1952 than in the previous fiscal year. Four of the five states which paid the most in taxes, also received the most in grants-in-aid for fiscal 1952.

Grants-in-aid continued their upward swing in fiscal 1952 for the sixth consecutive year. The \$2,364,527,544 in federal grants was \$83.6 million more than grants payments in fiscal 1951, and \$129.8 million more than in fiscal 1950. Grants are extended to all 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Federal aid payments to individuals or groups within the states totaled \$1,876,630,658 in fiscal 1952 -- a sharp

decline from the \$2,569,138,249 paid out in fiscal 1951. These aid payments are not included in direct grants-in-aid to the states themselves.

The veterans' readjustment and vocational rehabilitation benefits program accounted for a major part of the drop in individual aid payments. Under the program, veterans received \$1,415,523,701 in fiscal 1952 compared to \$2,062,647,580 in fiscal 1951. The reduction was caused by the fact that this program, which includes educational and on-the-job training for World War II veterans, expired in 1951. Only veterans already receiving benefits continued to get them. The program, however, has been extended, with some modifications, to Korean war veterans.

Fiscal 1952 payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, which amounted to \$240,062,247, and to the National Guard, which received \$84,206,509, accounted for most of the remaining outlays to individuals or groups.

Of the 48 programs supported to varying extents by federal grants-in-aid, old age assistance, under the Social Security Administration, received the most in fiscal 1952 -- \$800,284,596. In fiscal 1951, old age assistance led the programs with \$825,635,536. The federal government pays slightly more than half the total cost of this program.

Federal outlays for highway construction were the second largest in fiscal 1951 and 1952. The states and federal government share the cost of this program, 50-50, and these grants increased sharply, from \$395,821,146 in fiscal 1951 to \$417,032,989.

The highway construction grants program has been criticized on the grounds that the federal government pays out considerably less in highway grants than it collects from the states on its two cents-a-gallon gasoline tax -- \$713,174,163 in fiscal 1952.

NEEDY CHILDREN, JOBLESS

Grants to states for needy and dependent children aggregated \$303,279,995 in fiscal 1952, compared to \$316,476,899 in 1951. The cost of this program is usually shared on a matching basis.

Unemployment compensation and Employment Service Administration grants in fiscal 1952 were \$182,893,690. The federal grants cover the cost of administration, while the states make actual payments for unemployment compensation. Grants are chiefly based on population and number covered by the program in each state.

The National School Lunch program, paid for on a matching basis, received federal grants of \$82,406,856 in fiscal 1952.

Grants of \$31,499,531 were allotted the cooperative agricultural extension program in fiscal 1952. The object of this grants-in-aid program is to make available to farmers and others the results of farm research by certain cooperative agencies.

The government in fiscal 1952 paid out \$17,622,332 for removal of surplus farm commodities. It buys surplus farm items and donates the surplus through welfare programs such as the school lunch program.

"High" "Low" States

The states high in receipts of federal grants-in-aid for fiscal 1952:

California	\$195,140,788
New York	163,083,171
Texas	143,515,752
Pennsylvania	110,561,175
Illinois	102,694,449

States receiving smallest total grants-in-aid:

Delaware	\$5,555,195
Vermont	6,100,272
Nevada	7,470,619
New Hampshire	8,194,248
Idaho	13,408,379

States with largest internal revenue collections for fiscal 1952:

New York	\$12,327,410,912
Illinois	5,380,912,145
Pennsylvania	5,132,731,104
Michigan	5,090,018,463
California	4,645,285,491

States with lowest tax collections:

Nevada	\$62,808,996
Wyoming	63,643,726
Vermont	67,180,678
North Dakota	69,364,173
South Dakota	76,068,806

In another of the major grants-in-aid programs, the Commodity Credit Corporation donated \$6,196,259 worth of perishable food items to the states in fiscal 1952. In fiscal 1951, \$40,766,128 worth of food items were donated under the program. The 1952 drop resulted because CCC donated less butter. However, fiscal 1953 figures probably will show a reversal.

Grants-in-aid which showed the greatest dollar increase in fiscal 1952 as compared to fiscal 1951: Emergency grants for school survey and construction, a gain of \$41,667,753; for disabled persons, \$27,269,401; emergency grants for the maintenance and operation of schools, \$22,169,572; highway construction, \$21,211,843; and hospital construction, a gain of \$14,398,014.

Grants-In-Aid Grow

Federal aid to the states dates back to 1785 when Congress made land grants to promote public education. In 1862 Congress authorized the grant of federally owned lands to each state for agriculture colleges.

Grants-in-aid expanded with the ratification in 1913 of the income tax amendment, opening up a new source of federal revenue. The agricultural extension program was created in 1914, and federal aid for roads began in 1916. Under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, the program of vocational education was started. It was extended by the Graham-Barden Act of 1946 which authorized up to \$29.3 million for this grants program.

The depression years saw a further expansion of federal grants-in-aid, with much of the money going for

unemployment relief and public relief. In 1935, with the passage of the Social Security Act, several public welfare grants programs were created. The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 established the program of endowments for colleges of agriculture.

In 1946, the Hill-Burton Act set up the program of grants to states for hospital construction, with a \$75 million authorization. This was later increased to \$150 million, but was dropped back to \$75 million after the outbreak of the Korean war.

The grants programs gained impetus during World War II. But despite rapid growth and general popularity, they have been criticized in and out of Congress.

COURT TESTS

In 1923, two cases were brought before the Supreme Court opposing federal grants-in-aid. In one, a taxpayer objected to the use of her taxes for such grants. In the other, the state of Massachusetts claimed that grants to states for maternal and infant mortality reduction were a violation of the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution which reserves for the states all the powers not delegated to the federal government.

The Supreme Court did not establish the Constitutionality of federal grants, but set aside both complaints, the first on the grounds that the taxpayer's contribution to grants-in-aid was negligible and insufficient for a suit. In the second, the court ruled that no state is compelled to accept grants-in-aid if it doesn't want them.

A later court ruling upheld grants-in-aid by declaring that as long as "the common defense and general welfare" is a factor, federal grants-in-aid to states and local units are proper.

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce has called on the Eisenhower Administration and Congress to "reverse" the trend from an "all-powerful national government" in which federal grants-in-aid have "played a major role." It declared in a Feb. 25 release that there is "hope" the Eisenhower Administration will "reduce these handouts" because the President has shown he "abhors the increasing centralization of government in Washington. A Congressional re-examination of grants-in-aid with a view to reversing their growth trend will at the same time require a review of federal tax programs," the Council declared.

CONGRESS CRITICIZES

Objections raised in Congress to grants-in-aid mainly concern what Rep. Halleck called the "wasteful duplication of functions and administration" that results from intergovernmental work on the federal-local programs.

During debate on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation bill for fiscal 1954, Halleck May 22 also objected that the "phrase 'grants-in-aid' is deceptive, because there is no money in the federal treasury to send back to the states that is not first found in one of the 48 states."

Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) said May 21 that at least in the item of vocational education the government should "start withdrawing its financial support" since "state and local funds now represent about 80 per cent of the total spent on the program."

Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) has said there doesn't seem to be much doubt about "the wisdom of an overall study of the whole problem of grants-in-aid."

Last year, Congress acted on several measures affecting grants-in-aid. In addition to appropriating money for the various programs, the 82nd Congress passed a bill to prevent funds for agricultural extension work in 15 states from being reduced in fiscal 1953 because of population shifts in rural areas. Another bill passed provided a \$242.7 million increase in public assistance grants to old and disabled persons and dependent children. This meant a \$5 monthly boost for the aged and disabled, \$3 more monthly for dependent children.

1953 Legislative Action

In 1953, considerable legislation dealing with federal grants to states has been offered. Rep. Albert H. Bosch (R N.Y.) introduced HR 4642 for grants-in-aid for maternity benefits and infant care for wives and children of members of the armed forces during the present emergency.

HR 3850 by Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) would authorize federal grants to states to assist schools of nursing to meet increased costs and provide scholarships.

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) and Rep. John C. Watts (D Ky.) have introduced bills (S 359 and HR 1612) to authorize federal aid for school building by grants to states on the basis of the number of children of school age in proportion to the number in the nation.

Sens. Taft and Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) have offered legislation (S 967-HR 3171) to extend the Hill-Burton Act for five more years. The program of grants-in-aid for hospital construction runs out in 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 777.)

Congress is in the process of voting funds for the grants-in-aid programs in fiscal 1954. As passed by the House May 26, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation (HR 5246) carried \$50 million for hospital construction grants, \$18,673,261 for vocational education, \$2,501,500 for land-grant colleges, \$23 million for payments to states for vocational rehabilitation, and \$187.3 million for unemployment security grants.

The Agriculture Department Appropriation (HR 5227) which was passed by the Senate June 15, carried \$83,365,000 for the school lunch program, \$27,165,956 for farm extension work, \$13,453,708 for agricultural experiment stations.

Appropriations for the Department of Commerce approved by the Senate June 4, included \$475 million for federal-aid highways, and \$12.5 million for the federal-aid airport program.

On June 15, the House passed a Senate-approved bill (S 1679) to consolidate existing laws relating to the agricultural extension program, and to stabilize the formula for future annual grants to states under the program. Under the formula applied in 1952 grants were subject to change with population shifts.

Chart I -- Aid Payments

(IN 1,000's FOR FISCAL YEAR) (1) Tax Collections

	3-Year Comparison of Total Federal Grants-in-Aid to States			Federal Aid to Indivi- duals, etc.	Grand Total to States, In- dividuals	Total Internal Revenue Collections		% of In- crease
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1950	1951	1952	1952	1952	1951	1952	
Ala.	43,085	47,561	49,364	58,626	107,990	298,452	386,402	29.5
Ariz.	16,552	18,840	23,194	10,429	33,624	106,438	142,526	33.9
Ark.	36,913	43,175	37,824	40,001	77,825	130,984	157,253	20.1
Calif.	192,636	202,823	195,141	111,577	306,718	3,558,227	4,645,285	30.6
Colo.	37,168	37,686	37,615	27,991	65,606	353,849	575,122	62.5
Conn.	21,012	21,763	22,068	11,595	33,663	818,039	1,099,976	34.5
Del.	4,806	4,778	5,555	2,339	7,894	566,957	768,958	35.6
D.C.	6,948	5,561	6,356	20,263	26,619	----	----	----
Fla.	49,014	51,873	52,257	47,807	100,064	467,624	595,249	27.3
Ga.	58,330	61,118	66,821	60,157	126,978	497,448	637,359	28.1
Idaho	12,706	13,864	13,408	14,445	27,853	91,354	117,674	28.8
Ill.	103,029	92,415	102,694	73,382	176,076	4,329,997	5,380,912	24.3
Ind.	41,732	38,651	38,089	34,801	72,890	1,202,617	1,358,804	13.0
Iowa	42,413	39,974	39,452	38,436	77,888	438,240	522,707	19.3
Kan.	37,639	33,321	33,152	22,005	55,157	385,362	464,876	20.6
Ky.	40,254	46,723	47,212	33,270	80,483	1,056,515	1,191,985	12.8
La.	79,094	82,196	81,262	75,505	156,767	410,122	494,047	20.5
Maine	14,672	16,531	15,109	5,856	20,965	127,370	163,357	28.3
Md.	22,276	20,150	22,639	18,467	41,106	1,417,286	1,754,733	23.8
Mass.	66,426	89,739	70,905	36,727	107,631	1,486,571	1,838,263	23.7
Mich.	86,962	81,817	85,117	39,890	125,007	4,156,022	5,090,018	22.5
Minn.	45,029	45,774	46,059	32,220	78,279	786,759	972,842	23.7
Miss.	33,667	35,495	37,029	55,967	92,996	113,977	139,819	22.7
Mo.	82,027	78,298	92,912	60,987	153,899	1,392,272	2,004,932	44.0
Mont.	16,693	17,721	15,955	14,139	30,094	91,691	116,004	26.5
Neb.	21,756	21,337	21,446	25,545	46,991	334,021	392,654	17.6
Nev.	7,436	7,571	7,471	1,681	9,152	47,506	62,809	32.2
N.H.	7,629	8,790	8,194	4,196	12,390	87,177	111,753	28.2
N.J.	35,966	34,138	34,040	32,861	66,901	1,460,314	1,900,154	30.1
N.M.	17,805	20,490	23,911	11,611	35,522	80,607	102,222	26.8
N.Y.	154,166	156,171	163,083	135,483	298,567	9,243,924	12,327,411	33.4
N.C.	47,731	50,645	52,412	61,570	113,983	1,257,160	1,522,193	21.1
N.D.	13,360	13,388	14,492	17,243	31,735	57,680	69,364	20.3
Ohio	92,510	87,336	98,569	53,737	152,306	3,292,928	4,537,755	37.8
Okla.	67,886	69,067	70,982	35,271	106,253	494,893	639,575	29.2
Ore.	28,341	29,096	33,224	17,443	50,667	361,511	464,266	28.4
Pa.	106,805	106,815	110,561	101,947	212,508	3,886,470	5,132,731	32.1
R.I.	10,185	11,862	14,103	6,064	20,166	239,708	293,139	22.3
S.C.	29,083	30,759	33,393	38,297	71,691	191,327	263,641	37.8
S.D.	14,798	14,794	15,950	14,083	30,033	64,282	76,069	18.3
Tenn.	54,876	51,724	49,064	56,638	105,702	398,608	494,019	23.9
Tex.	127,999	118,140	143,516	131,128	274,644	1,683,259	2,134,557	26.8
Utah	13,975	16,056	18,582	13,674	32,257	109,532	146,668	33.9
Vt.	7,059	6,073	6,100	4,379	10,480	48,675	67,181	38.0
Va.	27,348	31,664	33,876	26,570	60,446	863,146	1,051,424	21.8
Wash.	48,605	54,512	58,702	24,130	82,832	563,872	755,069	33.9
W.Va.	27,585	27,831	27,482	13,264	40,746	245,969	316,761	28.8
Wis.	44,562	42,962	44,031	30,356	74,387	963,172	1,286,080	33.5
Wyo.	13,262	14,257	13,896	7,344	21,239	48,984	63,644	29.9
Alaska	3,143	3,503	4,346	3,277	7,623	38,762	44,349	14.4
Hawaii	9,192	8,907	9,971	13,511	23,483	98,023	134,996	37.7
P.R.	9,733	14,706	15,478	32,456	47,934	3,812	9,503	149.3
V.I.	368	550	462	136	598	---	---	---
Undistr.	454	33,000	---	15,851	15,851	---	---	---
TOTAL	2,234,700	2,280,959	2,364,528	1,876,631	4,241,158	50,445,686	65,009,586	28.9

(1) Md. totals include D.C. and Virgin Islands.

Source: Treasury Department.

Chart II -- Social Security Grants

(IN 1,000's FOR FISCAL YEARS)

	Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		Unemployment Compensation & Employment Administration		Aid to Blind	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Alabama	\$ 15,606	\$ 15,186	\$ 5,837	\$ 6,113	\$ 2,580	\$ 2,696	\$ 320	\$ 333
Arizona	4,657	5,166	2,460	2,464	1,289	1,453	304	277
Arkansas	14,605	11,335	6,856	4,197	1,639	1,865	522	407
California	100,501	89,785	32,356	29,328	18,019	18,758	4,014	3,891
Colorado	17,278	16,008	3,025	3,097	1,412	1,411	136	116
Connecticut	6,727	6,767	2,880	3,211	2,713	2,780	100	119
Delaware	395	472	384	495	412	439	73	80
District of Columbia	924	927	1,359	1,360	603	643	87	89
Florida	19,481	20,215	11,344	8,408	2,922	2,860	1,009	1,015
Georgia	21,843	23,767	7,306	9,030	2,824	2,839	685	841
Idaho	3,596	3,067	1,406	1,257	897	899	68	68
Illinois	34,366	36,711	12,680	14,120	8,646	9,314	1,315	1,509
Indiana	14,019	13,578	5,798	4,849	3,138	3,165	584	607
Iowa	15,921	15,531	2,893	3,078	1,407	1,457	445	457
Kansas	13,231	12,588	2,815	2,512	1,352	1,444	227	204
Kentucky	14,083	15,855	8,868	8,511	2,108	2,169	555	647
Louisiana	41,083	38,354	11,638	10,621	2,517	2,745	574	569
Maine	4,960	4,633	2,437	2,555	1,037	1,097	229	201
Maryland	3,467	3,411	3,717	3,181	2,857	3,092	155	161
Massachusetts	40,897	34,137	8,768	6,966	7,424	8,427	536	574
Michigan	31,408	30,306	13,453	14,015	7,641	6,654	632	646
Minnesota	17,565	17,532	4,526	4,678	2,641	2,951	402	458
Mississippi	11,987	10,739	2,670	2,388	1,767	1,936	661	604
Missouri	39,903	46,683	10,588	10,960	3,151	3,312	---	668
Montana	4,143	3,729	1,363	1,344	985	940	214	195
Nebraska	7,651	7,415	1,924	1,575	866	868	265	267
Nevada	1,040	1,023	---	---	591	565	---	---
New Hampshire	2,414	2,150	933	834	885	962	106	100
New Jersey	8,288	7,238	3,197	2,886	6,854	7,256	318	309
New Mexico	3,085	3,424	2,675	2,715	887	943	158	152
New York	40,353	41,192	31,285	34,466	27,496	27,977	1,501	1,698
North Carolina	12,500	11,309	6,474	7,251	3,085	3,425	1,252	1,288
North Dakota	2,904	2,863	1,100	963	583	567	42	42
Ohio	35,999	36,370	7,998	8,377	7,731	8,505	1,242	1,293
Oklahoma	32,050	32,246	10,722	11,741	2,009	2,094	892	899
Oregon	7,976	7,744	2,300	2,109	2,274	2,263	143	145
Pennsylvania	24,949	23,421	25,633	21,603	12,913	14,098	1,572	3,641
Rhode Island	2,860	3,134	1,788	2,009	1,559	1,762	56	68
South Carolina	8,876	9,679	2,034	2,710	1,937	2,378	366	393
South Dakota	3,698	3,819	1,319	1,489	460	490	68	67
Tennessee	16,435	15,371	10,514	9,039	2,662	2,898	792	825
Texas	59,523	57,884	8,446	7,429	6,192	6,783	1,843	1,806
Utah	3,218	3,266	1,880	1,802	1,145	1,240	73	80
Vermont	1,780	2,221	449	515	557	459	52	62
Virginia	4,202	3,835	3,871	3,611	1,717	1,820	404	393
Washington	27,174	22,288	6,966	4,799	3,570	3,679	324	268
West Virginia	6,153	6,013	8,811	8,101	1,385	1,384	280	288
Wisconsin	16,019	15,581	4,986	4,666	2,649	2,867	492	465
Wyoming	1,581	1,387	382	322	549	552	38	29
TOTAL *	825,636	800,285	316,477	303,280	173,838	182,894	26,195	29,397

*Totals include grants to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Annual Report of Secretary of Treasury, 1952-1951 fiscal years.

Chart III -- Agriculture Grants

(IN 1,000's FOR FISCAL YEARS)

	Agriculture Extension Work		Natl. School Lunch Program		Removal of Surplus Commodities		Commodity Credit Corporation ⁽³⁾	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	17	18	19 (1)	20 (2)	21	22	23	24
Alabama	1,204	1,197	2,951	3,190	526	546	765	192
Arizona	186	181	481	533	88	97	256	100
Arkansas	975	962	1,999	1,978	642	541	728	339
California	709	722	3,743	3,614	784	774	2,580	151
Colorado	354	353	577	660	131	143	607	43
Connecticut	171	166	681	651	93	210	209	65
Delaware	95	96	95	103	25	53	74	---
Dist. of Columbia	---	---	209	144	50	86	153	23
Florida	311	358	1,541	1,655	300	302	479	145
Georgia	1,238	1,252	2,980	3,036	630	562	590	84
Idaho	271	274	372	392	81	65	172	---
Illinois	954	953	2,827	3,055	717	530	5,626	11
Indiana	743	790	1,891	1,857	292	239	443	71
Iowa	886	886	1,112	1,327	225	208	386	11
Kansas	634	629	988	944	167	250	495	90
Kentucky	1,147	1,144	2,603	2,585	434	422	775	115
Louisiana	795	787	2,664	2,587	1,510	658	876	768
Maine	229	226	409	503	71	127	214	---
Maryland	292	295	748	925	106	183	528	69
Massachusetts	193	220	1,478	1,699	557	590	1,798	170
Michigan	842	855	2,496	2,541	887	549	1,342	104
Minnesota	835	836	1,376	1,593	296	337	679	81
Mississippi	1,232	1,225	2,454	2,570	343	329	655	95
Missouri	1,034	1,017	1,934	1,923	394	314	546	45
Montana	280	282	224	279	41	42	88	6
Nebraska	537	536	452	544	142	106	272	12
Nevada	117	117	59	63	19	10	25	---
New Hampshire	122	125	269	270	60	114	290	21
New Jersey	226	220	1,342	1,585	308	464	656	158
New Mexico	255	255	446	502	145	254	542	177
New York	775	774	4,431	4,810	1,648	1,606	2,273	198
North Carolina	1,490	1,511	3,715	3,794	588	587	806	250
North Dakota	404	402	296	371	110	122	168	51
Ohio	1,036	1,055	2,939	3,201	1,050	1,027	2,762	101
Oklahoma	909	885	1,814	1,680	296	310	724	312
Oregon	326	340	793	724	153	89	349	141
Pennsylvania	931	991	2,960	3,869	620	944	1,183	174
Rhode Island	65	71	268	269	169	77	140	21
South Carolina	849	847	2,133	2,394	376	359	1,045	101
South Dakota	371	398	152	321	39	91	117	---
Tennessee	1,149	1,165	2,811	2,934	537	606	1,427	356
Texas	1,963	1,979	4,776	4,327	934	879	1,763	305
Utah	201	202	486	516	119	103	515	73
Vermont	167	168	216	223	72	63	58	---
Virginia	903	932	2,011	2,127	430	367	893	109
Washington	399	407	1,064	1,045	237	229	567	96
West Virginia	554	557	1,465	1,591	199	296	1,000	246
Wisconsin	794	826	1,247	1,540	417	288	728	4
Wyoming	181	182	149	157	28	21	82	5
Totals *	31,142	31,500	78,245	82,407	19,374	17,622	40,766	6,196

*Totals include grants to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(1) Includes \$13,500,591 value of commodities distributed to participating schools.

(2) Includes \$15,590,016 value of commodities distributed to participating schools.

(3) Value of perishable food commodities distributed within states.

Chart IV --

	PUBLIC HEALTH GRANTS		TRANSPORTATION GRANTS				VOCATIONAL GRANTS	
	Hospital Construction (1)		Highway Construction		Federal Airport Program		Vocational Education	
	(IN 1,000's FOR FISCAL YEARS)							
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Ala.	6,624	5,376	4,645	6,901	224	228	724	704
Ariz.	752	711	5,847	6,366	531	572	172	172
Ark.	3,280	4,082	7,462	6,409	172	240	543	534
Calif.	2,481	2,887	16,491	19,991	2,357	2,493	1,077	1,020
Colo.	1,304	653	7,845	7,292	189	342	221	221
Conn.	826	999	4,228	3,939	617	369	262	262
Del.	265	390	2,026	1,647	46	21	161	163
Dist. of Col.	371	308	582	1,276	---	---	98	99
Fla.	2,875	1,942	6,906	7,951	826	2,938	345	337
Ga.	4,192	4,206	10,892	8,815	709	722	767	744
Idaho	519	635	4,165	3,610	308	193	162	162
Ill.	1,544	3,566	14,536	20,100	1,931	2,203	1,243	1,179
Ind.	1,650	3,049	5,766	5,401	771	310	664	638
Iowa	2,152	2,314	11,491	10,272	538	759	572	557
Kan.	962	1,018	8,356	8,269	450	229	401	394
Ky.	3,742	3,707	7,868	5,545	185	478	709	689
La.	2,273	3,442	9,408	8,996	752	1,658	536	522
Maine	1,778	1,042	3,614	2,967	75	125	167	165
Md.	923	2,119	3,523	2,912	65	250	307	309
Mass.	2,845	2,297	19,391	8,561	636	1,456	556	524
Mich.	4,573	3,301	10,523	13,015	1,341	1,171	903	860
Minn.	1,853	2,884	10,678	10,348	1,473	686	595	576
Miss.	4,662	3,722	4,242	7,358	44	144	638	626
Mo.	2,391	4,759	10,579	12,073	1,488	664	781	742
Mont.	484	186	6,993	5,832	254	79	173	173
Neb.	799	1,059	6,239	6,132	369	318	305	304
Nev.	48	184	4,106	3,274	118	68	93	98
N.H.	698	576	1,980	1,919	21	38	154	158
N.J.	1,997	3,362	6,978	4,754	465	1,525	561	531
N.M.	498	1,471	6,916	7,468	247	263	171	172
N.Y.	5,778	3,428	23,693	22,767	2,354	1,413	1,849	1,738
N.C.	4,689	5,112	9,571	9,959	292	292	918	888
N.J.	444	258	5,916	6,850	86	233	209	213
Ohio	3,564	5,473	15,723	21,468	825	925	1,171	1,114
Okla.	3,410	4,612	11,263	8,362	566	429	552	538
Ore.	1,293	1,004	5,884	6,658	588	493	216	221
Pa.	5,536	7,824	22,021	18,962	901	1,497	1,582	1,463
R.I.	611	920	2,860	3,721	398	503	113	115
S.C.	2,651	3,084	6,013	5,513	135	126	499	490
S.D.	443	567	6,656	6,807	239	85	199	203
Tenn.	3,026	3,025	7,021	7,035	608	452	713	693
Texas	7,533	8,707	13,693	36,656	2,426	2,613	1,404	1,351
Utah	664	406	4,732	4,268	164	225	170	169
Vt.	482	265	1,247	1,046	39	34	158	154
Va.	3,631	2,919	7,592	7,748	422	131	626	609
Wash.	805	1,375	7,574	8,513	447	745	329	323
W.Va.	781	1,213	3,563	3,726	528	427	433	425
Wis.	1,544	3,807	9,028	9,138	746	663	634	611
Wyo.	228	138	4,196	4,558	115	121	165	165
Totals*	108,204	122,602	395,821	417,033	30,388	32,808	26,652	25,778

*Totals include grants to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(1) Includes hospital survey and planning.

FOREIGN AGENT FINANCES

Americans working as foreign agents in the United States have received \$33,330,558 during the last five years, the Justice Department has announced.

"The great majority of foreign agents today are American organizations and citizens," the Department said in submitting this figure to Congress in its fourth report on administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The report was signed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Fourteen agents received more than \$500,000 and eight were paid over \$1 million between Jan. 1, 1948, and Jan. 1, 1953.

Under the law passed in 1938, a foreign agent is one who acts as "public-relations counsel, publicity agent, information-service employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal." The term also includes anyone who collects information or loans. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 259).

ULTRAMAR'S \$4.4 MILLION TOPS

Top foreign agent in terms of money received, was Ultramar International Corp., New York firm which was paid \$4,400,000 during the five-year period.

According to the registration statement filed by Nathan S. Kohn, president, the organization purchases aircraft and general merchandise in this nation, and re-sells in Cuba and Israel. Ultramar obtains its funds direct from the Government of Israel Supply Mission in New York, and from the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D.C., the statement said. Its commercial foreign principals include the El-Al Israel National Airlines; Mekoroth Water Co., Ltd.; and Ultramar International Co., Ltd. All are in Tel Aviv.

Ameritex Development Corp., second on the list with receipts of \$4,091,168, was an export-import firm representing the Director of Military Supply, War Office, Government of the Union of Burma. Its main job was to send "warlike and non-warlike" supplies to the Burmese Government. The firm's registration was terminated recently.

Centex, Inc., a service which distributed gifts and packages to persons and firms in Czechoslovakia, received \$2,492,866. Officials of the firm recently terminated its registration. However, the 60-year-old American who directed it, John Fisher, is still registered.

Four Continent Book Corp., which received \$2,339,917, sells books, periodicals, records and music imported from Russia and Red China. It also transmits U.S. periodicals and books to Russia. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 143). Head of Four Continent in this country is Allan Markoff, who was born Ilya Shmerkovitch in Russia, 58 years ago. Markoff, naturalized in 1924, directs a staff composed mainly of Russian-born citizens.

Other foreign agents who received more than \$1 million from 1948 to 1953, include three leading New York advertising and public relations firms -- Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.; Kelly Nason, Inc.; and Charles W. Hoyt Co. -- and a service distributing gift parcels to Hungary, Captain Pedlow's European Relief Service.

The three advertising firms prepare and place ads in newspapers, magazines, trade papers, and on radio and TV on behalf of a variety of European, Latin American and Caribbean countries. Captain Pedlow's, headed by Martin Brock, a 59-year-old Hungarian, charges commissions for sending food and clothing packages to Hungary.

Last year the Department devoted "considerable study" to problems presented by the importation of Communist propaganda, the report shows.

The principal outlets for this propaganda are, in addition to Four Continent Book Corp.: Artkino Pictures, Inc., which distributes motion pictures within the U.S. as agent of Russian, Polish and Rumanian firms; Edwin S. Smith, a literary and photo agent representing a wide variety of concerns in Russia and Iron Curtain countries; and Imported Publications and Products, which distributes Pravda, Izvestia and other Russian literature in the U.S.

The report also pays special attention to the "quantity of Communist political propaganda being transmitted into the U.S. to persons who are not registered under terms of the Act." Justice officials are currently maintaining a close liaison with representatives of the Post Office and Bureau of Customs to prevent this circumvention of foreign agent laws.

31 TOP \$200,000

Thirty-one American organizations and citizens have reported receiving more than \$200,000 as foreign agents during the last five years. They are:

Ultramar International Corp.	\$ 4,400,000
Ameritex Development Corp.	4,091,168
Centex, Inc.	2,492,866
Four Continent Book Corp.	2,339,917
Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.	1,835,105
Kelly Nason, Inc.	1,780,287
Charles W. Hoyt Co.	1,549,531
Captain Pedlow's European Relief Service	1,243,494
J. M. Mathes, Inc.	631,491
Hamilton Wright Organization, Inc.	610,519
Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball	593,615
Hirshon-Garfield, Inc.	592,073
United States Cuban Sugar Council	542,829
American Fuel Trading Co.	518,195
Covington & Burling	446,400
Serge Rios	439,780
Charles Alton McLaughlin	412,205
Intelligence Publishing Co.	392,946
Caples Company	359,903
Charles Patrick Clark	345,320
Henry D. Mahler, Inc.	330,473
Artkino Pictures, Inc.	329,905
American Swedish News Exchange, Inc.	282,691
Isadore G. Alk	261,755
Wendell P. Colton Co.	239,649
Pehle, Lesser, Mann, Reimer & Luxford	228,682
Feldman Family Clothing Corp.	226,642
Bernard Relin, Associates	225,906
Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc.	207,523
Eric A. Friedheim Co.	207,155



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced

(JUNE 10-16)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

- *AIKEN (R Vt.), Schoenpel (R Kan.), Young (R N.D.) S 2099.....6/10/53. Amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended. Agriculture.
- *HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2102.....6/10/53. Increase allowances for carryover and acreage allotments for corn and wheat, and establish a special contingency reserve. Agriculture.
- *KUCHEL (R Calif.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 2106.....6/10/53. Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re apportionment of national acreage allotment for cotton. Agriculture.
- MORSE (I Ore.) S J Res 86.....6/10/53. Provide for suitable and adequate systems of timber access roads to and in the forests of the U.S. Agriculture.

- DAGUE (R Pa.) HR 5734.....6/15/53. Amend Federal Seed Act re inclusion of sugar beet in certain provisions and re certain health precautions. Agriculture.
- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5657.....6/10/53. Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re apportionment of national acreage allotment for cotton. Agriculture.
- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 5658.....6/10/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 5669.....6/10/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 5719.....6/15/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 5655.....6/10/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 5663.....6/10/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 5727.....6/15/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 5672.....6/10/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 5666.....6/10/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.
- YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 5668.....6/10/53. Similar to DEMPSEY (D N.M.), HR 5657.

Appropriations

- PHILBIN (D Mass.) H J Res 273.....6/10/53. Make additional appropriations for disaster relief for fiscal 1953. Appropriations.
- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 5690.....6/11/53. Make appropriations for additional independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

- BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 5691.....6/11/53. Provide for an annual report by the Commissioner of Education re educational activities carried on by or under the supervision of, or with the aid of the executive branch of the government. Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2145.....6/16/53. Extend provisions of the Public Health Service Act to hospitals furnishing, primarily, domiciliary care and extend the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to mentally disabled individuals. Labor.
- *SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S Res 118.....6/10/53. Request the President to make available not less than \$25 million for assistance to State of Massachusetts, city of Worcester, Mass., and neighboring cities and towns to alleviate hardship and suffering and to repair property damage caused by tornado of June 9, 1953. Public Works.

- *WELKER (R Idaho), Anderson (D N.M.), Butler (R Md.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Jenner (R Ind.), Langer (R N.D.), Martin (R Pa.), Watkins (R Utah), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.) S 2137.....6/15/53. Prohibit the blending of wheat imported as unfit for human consumption with wheat suitable for human consumption. Judiciary.

- DONOHUE (D Mass.) H Res 276.....6/11/53. Express sense of the House that the recent tornado in Massachusetts be declared a major disaster, therefore falling under the provisions for federal aid in the act of Sept. 30, 1950.
- McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5723.....6/15/53. Repeal the \$75 work clause that applies to old-age and survivors insurance benefits under the Social Security Act. Ways and Means.
- METCALF (D Mont.) H Res 286.....6/15/53. Provide for an investigation into the causes and effects of silicosis and for federal and state cooperation to bring about prevention and control of silicosis. Rules.
- PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5726.....6/15/53. Provide for relief of sufferers of casualty losses. Ways and Means.
- PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5737.....6/15/53. Provide relief for sufferers in designated tornado disaster areas for losses of real and personal property suffered in 1953 tornadoes. Judiciary.
- PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5738.....6/15/53. Provide relief for sufferers in designated disaster areas for losses of real and personal property. Judiciary.
- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 5740.....6/15/53. Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain authority for factory inspection. Commerce.

HOUSING

- CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2103.....6/10/53. Amend the National Housing Act and other laws re housing to make various changes to be titled as the "Housing Amendments of 1953." Banking and Currency.

- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 5667.....6/10/53. Amend National Housing Act and other laws re housing to make various changes to be cited as the "Housing Amendments of 1953." Banking and Currency.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION—STATE DEPARTMENT

- GREEN (D R.I.) S 2085.....6/10/53. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act to require the Attorney General to transmit to Congress certain information about each business entity over which U.S. has exercised ownership or control pursuant to this act. Judiciary.

- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 5742.....6/15/53. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 re certain percentage increases. Foreign Affairs.
- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 5674.....6/10/53. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, to authorize not more than \$60 million additional funds for credit of the War Claims Act of 1948. Commerce.
- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 5675.....6/10/53. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act re designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons. Commerce.
- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 5741.....6/15/53. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re transfer of certain credit. Commerce.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- GRAHAM (R Pa.) H Con Res 110.....6/15/53. Favor the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- *AIKEN (R Vt.), Knowland (R Calif.), Smith (R N.J.), Taft (R Ohio) S 2112.....6/10/53. Provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan. Agriculture.
- *KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 2138.....6/15/53. Extend the authority of the President under the Tariff Act of 1930 to repeal certain provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. Finance.
- SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.) S 2127.....6/11/53. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer certain surplus agricultural commodities to the MSA Director for sale to countries participating in the mutual security program. Agriculture.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2128.....6/15/53. Amend Mutual Security Act of 1951 to authorize funds for fiscal 1954 for certain military and technical assistance. Armed Services.

ANGELL (R Ore.) H Con Res 111.....6/15/53. Express sense of House favoring universal disarmament. Foreign Affairs.
BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 112.....6/16/53. Express sense of Congress that sessions of the UN General Assembly and sessions of other international organizations should open with prayer. Foreign Affairs.
BATTLE (D Ala.) H Res 289.....6/16/53. Oppose admission of Communist China to membership in the UN. Foreign Affairs.
BURLESON (D Tex.) HR 5714.....6/15/53. Authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer certain surplus agricultural commodities to the MSA Director for sale to countries participating in the mutual security program. Agriculture.
CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 5710.....6/15/53. Amend the MSA Act of 1951 to authorize funds for fiscal 1954 for certain military and technical assistance. Foreign Affairs.
HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5659.....6/10/53. Provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan. Agriculture.
JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5660.....6/10/53. Similar to HOPE (R Kan.), HR 5659.
JUDD (R Minn.) HR 5661.....6/10/53. Similar to HOPE (R Kan.), HR 5659.
LYLE (D Tex.) H Res 277.....6/11/53. Create a select committee to study certain relationships of the U.S. with the UN. Rules.
ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Con Res 113.....6/16/53. Express indignation of Congress at the Chinese Communist regime for the arrest and incarceration of Donald Dixon and his 29 American compatriots. Foreign Affairs.

Labor

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5713.....6/15/53. Amend Railway Labor Act to enable employees covered by proposed union shop and checkoff agreements to vote to ratify or reject such agreements. Commerce.
GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 5701.....6/11/53. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 re processing of milk and milk products. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION--DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2146.....6/16/53. Extend period for filing claims for compensation by prisoners of war to July 31, 1953. Judiciary.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2076.....6/10/53. Amend P.L. 472, 81st Congress, authorizing professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study, to provide limitation of \$100,000 on expenditures. Armed Services.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2077.....6/10/53. Authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of Italy. Armed Services.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2078.....6/10/53. Provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of the death, incapacity, or separation from office of a disbursing officer of the military departments. Armed Services.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2079.....6/10/53. Provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the armed forces. Armed Services.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2080.....6/10/53. Make provisions re promotion of certain officers and former officers of the Army or Air Force or any component thereof, retired for physical disability. Armed Services.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5692.....6/11/53. Extend the period for filing claims for compensation by prisoners of war to July 31, 1953. Commerce.
FISHER (D Tex.) HR 5743.....6/15/53. Amend National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 to give ROTC senior division credit for certain time spent as instructor in military science and tactics. Armed Services.
HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 5722.....6/15/53. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re claims of certain religious organizations functioning in the Philippine Islands. Commerce.
JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5778.....6/16/53. Equalize certain benefits between and among members of the armed forces. Armed Services.
O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 5744.....6/15/53. Authorize payment of a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation in kind to members of the uniformed services who transport their dependents, baggage, and household effects in a house trailer. Armed Services.
O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 5745.....6/15/53. Allow members of the uniformed services to reside in trailers under certain circumstances without forfeiting their allowance for quarters. Armed Services.

VETERANS

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 5711.....6/15/53. Extend certain benefits to persons who served in the armed forces of the U.S. in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916 and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans.
BONIN (R Pa.) HR 5773.....6/16/53. Provide for the refund, under certain conditions, of money paid as premiums on U.S. government life insurance or national service life insurance which is cancelled or fraudulent. Veterans.
FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 5777.....6/16/53. Eliminate the 4-percent gratuity on loans guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Veterans.
PROUTY (R Vt.) HR 5705.....6/11/53. Amend existing laws to provide for the automatic renewal of expiring 5-year-level-premium-term policies of U.S. Government and national service life insurance. Veterans.
REES (R Kan.) HR 5706.....6/11/53. Facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity thereof because of service in the armed forces after June 30, 1950 and provide certain benefits upon appointment. Civil Service.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

*BUTLER (R Neb.), Griswold (R Neb.) S 2098.....6/10/53. Provide for the issuance of a special stamp in commemoration of the organization of the Nebraska Territory. Civil Service.
BUTLER (R Md.) S 2111.....6/10/53. Permit the flying of the U.S. flag for 24 hours of each day in Flag House Square, Baltimore, Md. Judiciary.
WILEY (R Wis.) S 2139.....6/15/53. Provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the life and works of Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper. Civil Service.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 5712.....6/15/53. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Columbia University. Civil Service.
CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 5656.....6/10/53. Make Flag Day a legal public holiday. Judiciary.
FINE (D N.Y.) HR 5716.....6/15/53. Similar to Angell (R Ore.) HR 5712.
FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5717.....6/15/53. Similar to Angell (R Ore.) HR 5712.
RABAUT (D Mich.) H J Res 278.....6/15/53. Request President to issue a proclamation designating an appropriate day as a national day of prayer and reparation. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

HAGEN (R Minn.) (by request) HR 5718.....6/15/53. Limit the period for collection by the U.S. of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws. Civil Service.
McCARTHY (D Minn.) (by request) HR 5703.....6/11/53. Similar to Hagen (R Minn.) HR 5718.
ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 5707.....6/11/53. Grant increases in the annuities of certain former civilian officials and employees engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal. Merchant Marines.
WILSON (R Calif.) HR 5784.....6/16/53. Amend act of August 24, 1912 re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

FLANDERS (R Vt.) (by request) S J Res 87.....6/11/53. Amend Constitution to recognize the authority and law of Jesus Christ. Judiciary.
*HENNING (D Mo.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hendricks (R N.J.) S 2081.....6/10/53. Revise federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. Rules.
LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 84.....6/10/53. Propose Constitutional Amendment to provide for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by popular vote. Judiciary.
SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 85.....6/10/53. Propose Constitutional Amendment re nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice-President, and succession to Presidency in event of the death or inability of the President. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) H J Res 274.....6/10/53. Propose amendment to Constitution to grant to citizens of the U.S. who have attained the age of 18, the right to vote. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS, AND PRISONS

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2123.....6/11/53. Punish the use of interstate commerce in furtherance of conspiracies to commit organized crime offenses against any of the states. Judiciary.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5735.....6/15/53. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for New Mexico to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims arising as a result of the construction of Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 5665.....6/10/53. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to provide penalties for threats against the President-elect, the Vice President and the Vice President-elect. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 2118.....6/11/53. Increase the salaries of employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia and provide for a study of the pay scales and classifications of such employees. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2141.....6/16/53. Provide public assistance to needy persons in the District of Columbia. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) (by request) HR 5671.....6/10/53. Provide public assistance to needy persons in the District of Columbia. D.C.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 5739.....6/15/53. Permit fiduciaries in the District of Columbia to hold fiduciary property in the name of a nominee. D.C.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 5708.....6/11/53. Repeal sections of acts of 1872 and 1873 of Legislative Assembly of District of Columbia which forbid segregation. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2095.....6/10/53. Authorize the extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the armed forces or by production controls. Judiciary.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

POTTER (R Mich.) S J Res 88.....6/11/53. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to extend certain charters of vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines.

COON (R Ore.) HR 5715.....6/15/53. Authorize lending operations by the Klamath Indians. Interior.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5775.....6/16/53. Authorize the transfer of certain property of the U.S. Government (in Bruns General Hospital area) to the state of New Mexico. Armed Services.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5776.....6/16/53. Provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the U.S. to the city of Muskogee, Okla. Veterans.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5693.....6/11/53. Include Puerto Rico in the compilation of statistics re crime and delinquency. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5694.....6/11/53. Include Puerto Rico in compilation of statistics re cottonseed and related products. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5695.....6/11/53. Include Puerto Rico in the census of agriculture. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5696.....6/11/53. Include Puerto Rico in the censuses of manufacturers, mineral industries, and business. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5697.....6/11/53. Include Puerto Rico in the census of Governments. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5698.....6/11/53. Include Puerto Rico in the collection of cotton statistics. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5699.....6/11/53. Extend to Puerto Rico the power to enter into certain interstate compacts re the enforcement of the criminal laws and policies of the states. Judiciary.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 5785.....6/16/53. Exempt Puerto Rico from the requirements of the act of April 29, 1902 re procurement of statistics of trade between the U.S. and its non-contiguous territory. Ways and Means.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 5662.....6/10/53. Amend act of June 30, 1948 to extend for 5 years the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain public lands in Monroe County, Mich., held under color of title. Interior.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 5736.....6/15/53. Provide for the conveyance of the Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, Mass. to the U.S. Interior.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 5704.....6/11/53. Extend dates for beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in U.S. and for period during which assessment work on such claims may be made for fiscal 1953, from July 1, to Oct. 1. Interior.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 5664.....6/10/53. Amend mineral leasing laws re their application in the case of pipelines passing through the public domain. Interior.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2110.....6/10/53. Amend Federal Credit Union Act to authorize Federal Credit Unions to administer small estates. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2125.....6/11/53. Require the FCC to make rules and regulations requiring radio and television broadcasting stations to make recordings of all broadcasts. Commerce.

PURTELL (R Conn.) (by request) S 2072.....6/10/53. Require the U.S. Coast Guard to make annual inspections and certifications of vessels carrying passengers for hire. Commerce.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 2124.....6/11/53. Make provisions re remaking of Irish potatoes which have been introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce. Commerce.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5774.....6/16/53. Make provisions re remaking of Irish potatoes which have been introduced into interstate commerce. Commerce.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 5721.....6/15/53. Authorize the adoption of a certain rule re broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce. Commerce.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 5725.....6/15/53. Similar to Herlong (D Fla.) HR 5721.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) H J Res 277.....6/15/53. Authorize Federal National Mortgage Association to enter into agreements prior to construction to purchase mortgages on housing in disaster areas. Banking and Currency.

SHAFFER (R Mich.) HR 5728.....6/15/53. Authorize disposal of the government-owned rubber producing facilities. Armed Services.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 5673.....6/10/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide for monetary forfeitures in the case of violations of the FCC's rules and regulations re radio stations other than broadcast stations. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 89.....6/15/53. Prohibit the detonation of atomic bombs or nuclear devices or weapons within the U.S. Atomic Energy.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 278.....6/11/53. Direct AEC to furnish House with full and complete information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. Atomic Energy.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 279.....6/11/53. Direct the Secretary of the Army to furnish House with full and complete information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 280.....6/11/53. Direct C D Administrator to furnish House with full and complete information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 281.....6/11/53. Direct Secretary of the Navy to furnish House with full and complete information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 282.....6/11/53. Direct the Secretary of the Air Force to furnish House with full and complete information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 283.....6/11/53. Direct Secretary of Commerce to furnish House with full and complete information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 2096.....6/10/53. Require federal officers, employees, agencies, and instrumentalities to act in accordance with, and submit to, the laws of certain states re the control, appropriation, use and distribution of water. Interior.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 2120.....6/11/53. Authorize the Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority to reconstruct and improve the toll bridge and the approaches thereto across the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth, N. H. Public Works.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2094.....6/10/53. Facilitate the development and construction of water conservation facilities by states and municipalities. Public Works.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 2097.....6/10/53. Increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the Eklutna project. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2150.....6/16/53. Provide for the creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to construct part of the St. Lawrence Seaway in U.S. territory, and provide the Corporation with certain powers.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 5732.....6/15/53. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif. Interior.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 5724.....6/15/53. Amend act of Feb. 20, 1931 re construction, maintenance, and operation of the San Francisco Bay Bridge, Public Works.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 5781.....6/16/53. Similar to Mailliard (R Calif.) HR 5724.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 5730.....6/15/53. Similar to Engle (D Calif.) HR 5732.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5729.....6/15/53. Similar to Mailliard (R Calif.) HR 5724.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 5783.....6/16/53. Provide for a transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 5731.....6/15/53. Similar to Engle (D Calif.) HR 5732.

TAXES & TARIFFS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2100.....6/10/53. Exempt amateur and semi-professional baseball games not played for profit from the admissions tax. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2140.....6/15/53. Reduce the individual income tax. Finance.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 5733.....6/15/53. Substitute a retailers' excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars, and pipes in place of the existing manufacturers' excise tax on these items. Ways and Means.

FISHER (D Tex.) HR 5700.....6/11/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to encourage the domestic production of wool as a critical and strategic defense material. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 5720.....6/15/53. Make provisions re tax treatment in certain cases involving the sale, exchange, or conversion of land with unharvested crops thereon. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 5702.....6/11/53. Afford the taxpayer the right to determine the period of useful life of property in computing deductions for depreciation under the income-tax laws. Ways and Means.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 5779.....6/16/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that an individual taxpayer may deduct \$1,000 in dividend income received during the taxable year. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 5780.....6/16/53. Continue until close of June 30, 1954 the suspension of duty on zinc scrap. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 5670.....6/10/53. Provide tax incentive for the creation of additional farm storage facilities. Ways and Means.

NORBLAD (R Gre.) HR 5782.....6/16/53. Extend the excess-profits tax for six months. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On (June 10-16)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

S 639. Provide for the abandonment of a certain part of the federal project for the Broadkill River in Delaware. WILLIAMS (R Del.) Senate Public Works reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Public Works reported June 3. Passed House on consent calendar June 15.

S 1679. Provide for coordination of Agricultural Extension Service appropriations. AIKEN (R Vt.), ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 4677.

HR 3307. Provide for treatment of users of narcotics in the District of Columbia. MILLER (R Neb.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar June 8. House concurred in Senate amendments June 10.

HR 4495. Amend the Universal Military Training Act to provide for special registration classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported April 30. Passed House May 12. Senate Armed Services reported May 27. Passed Senate amended May 28. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 3. House adopted conference report June 15. Senate adopted conference report June 16.

HR 4664. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1953. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 17. Passed House April 22. Senate Appropriations reported May 1. Passed Senate amended May 6. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 25. House adopted conference report June 9. Senate adopted conference report June 10.

HR 4730. Provide for transfer of land to Cincinnati, Ohio. SCHERER (R Ohio). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 7. Passed House amended on consent calendar May 19. Senate Finance reported June 1. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar June 8. House concurred in Senate amendments June 15.

HR 5174. Make appropriations for the Treasury-Post Office Departments for fiscal 1954. CANFIELD (R N.J.). House Appropriations reported May 13. Passed House providing for \$3,444 billion May 14. Senate Appropriations reported June 8. Passed Senate providing the same sum, June 11.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 694. Prohibit display of other flags equal, above, or in place of the flag of the U.S. MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12. Passed Senate June 1. Passed House amended June 11.

S 1759. Permit expeditious naturalization of aliens serving in the armed forces. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported June 8. Senate substituted for text of HR 4233 and indefinitely postponed June 16.

S 1766. Establish the office of Commissioner of Refugees. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported June 8. Passed Senate June 16.

S 1946. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in D.C. BARRETT (R Wyo.), CASE (R S.D.), NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 4. Senate substituted text for that of HR 5312, and indefinitely postponed June 16.

S 2112. Provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan. AIKEN (R Vt.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), SMITH (R N.J.), TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 11. Senate adopted June 16.

S J Res 6. Provide for a continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 8. Senate adopted June 11.

S J Res 72. Provide for sale of certain vessels to citizens of the Philippines. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Senate adopted June 16.

S J Res 88. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to extend to June 30, 1954, certain charters of vessels to Philippine citizens for use in interisland services. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Senate adopted June 16.

S Res 117. Extend authority of Senate Foreign Relations Committee to investigate the effectiveness of the foreign information program to Jan. 31, 1954. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 8, referred to Senate Rules and Administration June 8. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 10. Senate adopted June 11.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 631. Permit veterans to delay their training under the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952 in order to perform services as missionaries. BENNETT (R Utah) and WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11.

S 967. Extend the duration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act until 1960. TAFT (R Ohio) and HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11.

S 977. Make certain amendments in the National Science Foundation Act, re quorums and open authorization of funds. SMITH (R N.J.) and AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11.

S 1105. Incorporate the National Safety Council. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported June 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 8. House Judiciary reported June 15.

S 1237. Continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act re contract authority of the President. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 15.

S 1396. Authorize the adoption of certain rules re broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10.

S 1492. Provide for appointment or retention of female reservists with dependent children. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported June 10.

S 1515. Grant consent of Congress for certain Western states to enter into a compact re higher education. HUNT (D Wyo.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11.

- S 1529. Make certain provisions re posthumous appointments and commissions. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported June 10.
- S 1544. Repeal the authority to purchase discharge from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported June 10.
- S 1665. Amend the Federal Credit Union Act re declaration of dividends to members. BEALL (R Md.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 11.
- S 1684. Facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor due to service in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1950. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15.
- S 1901. Provide for the jurisdiction of the United States over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15.
- S 1993. Amend the National Housing Act as amended, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 re maximum interest rates. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 10.
- S 2033. Make certain provisions re the labeling of foreign-produced trout. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11.
- S 2097. Increase to \$33 million the authorization of appropriations for the construction of the Eklutna, Alaska, project. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10.
- S 2128. Extend the mutual security program for fiscal 1954 and authorize funds therefor. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 13.
- S 2150. Create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 16.
- S J Res 1. Propose an amendment to the Constitution re the making of treaties and executive agreements. BRICKER (R Ohio) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 15.
- S J Res 37. Authorize the erection of a memorial to Sara Louisa Rittenhouse in Montrose Park, D. C. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 10.
- S Res 115. Increase to \$50,000 the limit of expenditures for the Select Committee on Small Business. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 10.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1308. Amend the Color of Title Act to provide for mandatory issuance of land patents to certain adverse possessors. SMITH (D Miss.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House on consent calendar June 15.
- HR 2231. Authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of the Lower Brule and the Crow Creek Reservation for certain Indian lands. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House on consent calendar June 15.
- HR 2824. Encourage the discovery, development, and production of tungsten ores and concentrates in the U.S., its territories or possessions. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9. Passed House on consent calendar June 15.
- HR 3581. Amend Historic Sites Act re selection of general trustees of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House on consent calendar June 15.
- HR 3795. Adjust the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan, United States Park, and White House Police and the D.C. Fire Department. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23. Senate District of Columbia reported June 10. Passed Senate, amended, June 10.
- HR 4233. Provide for naturalization of persons serving in the U.S. armed forces after June 24, 1950. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 30. Passed House April 1. Passed Senate, with text of S 1759 substituted, June 16.
- HR 4677. Consolidate appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension service. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported May 21. House passed S 1679 in lieu on consent calendar June 15.
- HR 5227. Make appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1954. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Appropriations reported May 14. Passed House, 384-12, May 20. Senate Appropriations reported June 8. Passed Senate, amended, June 15.
- HR 5304. Permit members of the armed forces to elect certain contingency options. COLE (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported June 1. Passed House June 10.
- HR 5312. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in District of Columbia. TALLE (R Iowa). House District of Columbia reported June 4. Passed House June 8. Passed Senate, with text of S 1946 substituted, June 16.
- HR 5495. Extend for one year authority of President to make trade agreements under Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported June 9. Passed House, 363-35, June 15.
- H Res 213. Provide \$50,000 for expenses of studies and investigations by Agriculture Committee. HOPE (R Kan.). House Administration reported June 11. House adopted June 11.
- H Res 270. Provide \$2,000 for necessary expenses of District of Columbia Committee. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House Administration reported June 11. House adopted June 11.
- H Res 276. Provide for federal aid to Massachusetts by classifying as a major disaster the tornado that devastated certain areas of the state. DONOHUE (D Mass.). House adopted June 11.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 335. Amend mineral leasing laws to eliminate waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases. REGAN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 16.
- HR 631. Provide that compensation of veterans for service-connected disability rated 20 per cent or less disabling shall be paid quarterly rather than monthly. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 10.
- HR 1806. Amend Federal Register Act to sanction by legislation present procedure followed in publishing Code of Federal Regulations. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 15.
- HR 1991. Make certain provisions re certain construction-cost adjustments in connection with Greenfields division of Sun River irrigation project, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15.
- HR 2313. Extend law providing for inspection and audit of plants, books, and records of defense contractors. SHAFER (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported May 7. Passed House amended, on consent calendar, May 19. Senate Judiciary reported June 15.
- HR 2331. Repeal section 205 (b) of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 re total aggregate personnel strength of Ready Reserve. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 10.
- HR 2456. Authorize President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 7. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10.
- HR 2557. Extend title II of First War Powers Act re Presidential contract authority. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 15.
- HR 2871. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Armed Services reported June 10.
- HR 2984. Prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years. SECREST (D Ohio). House Veterans Affairs reported June 10.
- HR 3792. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water carrier certificates and permits. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 15.
- HR 3853. Amend 18 U.S.C., "Crimes and Criminal Procedure" to continue in effect certain statutory provisions re espionage and sabotage until 6 months after termination of national emergency. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 17. Passed House March 25. Senate Judiciary reported June 15.
- HR 4214. Continue in effect statutory provisions re savings deposits of members of Army and Air Force. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 10.
- HR 5069. Prohibit introduction or movement in interstate commerce of flammable fabrics. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14. Passed House June 3. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11.
- HR 5302. Provide for appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster General for personnel management. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15.
- HR 5380. Make certain provisions for pensions for persons serving between July 4, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1914. MACK (R Wash.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 10.
- HR 5406. Provide for acquisition of federal title to real property and for construction of certain public buildings for housing federal agencies or departments. MCGREGOR (R Ohio). House Public Works reported June 11.
- HR 5636. Provide for a 3-year presumption of service connection for all types of tuberculosis. RADWAN (R N.Y.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 10.
- HR 5637. Provide for use of the American Red Cross in aid of the armed forces. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 10.
- HR 5659. Provide for transfer of 1 million tons of wheat to Pakistan. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported June 16.
- HR 5690. Second Independent Offices Appropriations for fiscal 1954. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Appropriations reported June 11.
- HR 5710. Authorize funds for the Mutual Security Agency for fiscal 1954. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 16.
- H Con Res 28. Commemorate the 300th anniversary of the formation of Westmoreland County, Va. SMITH (D Va.). House Judiciary reported June 15.
- H Con Res 85. Provide for participation in the Fourth of July, 1953, observance at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 15.

YOU AS A LOBBYIST

BY MURIEL FERRIS

(Muriel Ferris is Executive Secretary of The League of Women Voters of the U.S. Her address on a "Know Your Congress" program of the District League is reprinted from the General Director's Letter of the American Association of University Women.)

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF PETITION

There is nothing inherently evil about lobbying. The word has acquired a somewhat distasteful connotation over the years because of the tactics of individuals or groups who have stopped at little or nothing in furthering their special interests. All over the country, however, in State legislatures as well as in the nation's capital, there are hundreds of public-spirited lobbyists who are doing an able and honorable job. The right of petition which they are exercising is guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution; the function which they perform has become recognized as an integral part of American representative government.

GROUNDWORK FOR ACTION

If we are going to see that our point of view is represented, it makes sense to do so as efficiently and as effectively as possible. To this end, one of the first things we will want to do is to bring together all of the reputable groups that share our general point of view on an issue. Together we will want to agree on:

1. The objective. Only too often a campaign is jeopardized because the proponents, as in the case of Federal Aid to Education, have been divided as to what kind of legislation they want.
2. The timing. There is no use reaching the climax of a campaign when Congress, or the legislature, has adjourned for the summer.
3. Assignments. Launching a "mob attack" on our representatives is seldom desirable. Instead, it is helpful to divide the legislators into groups of "For," "Against," and "Undecided." Those who are "For" should be sent letters of appreciation, furnished with useful, factual material, and be encouraged to take positive leadership in forwarding the course of the legislation. Those who are known to be definitely against should probably be left for visiting at a later date, unless they are in a particularly strategic spot. The greatest amount of time and effort will fruitfully be directed toward the men and women who have not yet made up their minds.

In this connection, we should remember that our representatives are most responsive to the constituents at home, so emphasis should be placed on arranging for visits from the voters at home.

INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUE

With plans for careful reporting to a central spot, and regular meetings to report progress and change of emphasis, the groundwork has been laid.

In going to the capital for interviews, a few general rules should be observed:

1. Start out with the proper attitude. By and large, our representatives are sincere people trying to do what they consider to be a decent job.

2. Be considerate of their time. Congressmen and Senators, particularly, are very busy people. Don't stay too long.

3. Don't be argumentative or dogmatic. Present a few facts, be as well prepared as possible to answer questions, offer to send the answers later if you get stumped. Try always to close the interview on a friendly note.

4. Be nice to the secretaries. They may be the key to whether you establish a good working relationship with their employer.

5. Be sure to thank a representative for any favorable action, speech, or vote. They are human, like everyone else, and appreciate a word of thanks. As a Senator once said to one of our members, "Madam, now that you have commended me, you may command me."

BRIEFING FOR THE INTERVIEW

For those who are going to do the interviewing, a preliminary training session is desirable. Here they should be fully briefed as to the facts of the issue and provided with any effective materials that are available; they should be given full information as to the background, interests, and voting record of the representatives they are going to see; and they should be trained in the courtesies and mechanics of the particular legislation involved. For example, in the Congress they will find that whereas it is advisable to secure an appointment with Senators and House Committee Chairmen (whose days are exceedingly crowded), it is not essential to have an advance appointment when calling on other House members. A visit to the Speaker of the House or the Majority Leaders of Senate or House is usually undertaken by a group representing several organizations. Some Senators and Representatives do not mind being called off the floor for a talk; others strongly object. It is best to check with their offices before requesting this type of interview. Irrespective of the attitude of the individual Congressmen on this question, it is usually unwise to have a great many people calling a great many Congressmen out of the Chamber at the same time.

CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW

Experience would indicate that in almost all cases it is desirable to have at least two persons take part in an interview. No matter how well informed we may try to be, the discussions are often exacting, and two people supplementing each other can usually do better than one. Going in two's has the added advantage of providing a double check of the results of the interview. How well we know that no two people conclude a conversation with exactly the same impression of what was said! Since note-taking is not desirable during an interview of this type, it is especially helpful to have two minds ready to record the main points afterward.

CONTINUING EFFORT

Most women don't have to be reminded that sometimes it takes a very long time to bring a legislative campaign to a successful conclusion. We remember that it took 72 years of unrelenting, persistent, often heartbreaking effort to achieve woman suffrage. Indeed, the book "Carrie Chapman Catt" by Mary Peck is perhaps the most instructive and inspiring primer that a beginning lobbyist

could read. And Mrs. Catt's summing up of that great campaign is the most sagacious guide to us today as we go about our job of trying to represent the public interest in our legislatures: "Reason, logic, patience, determination, union--these are the weapons that won the final victory."

First Quarter Reports

Seven hundred and thirty-nine financial statements and 83 registrations, in compliance with the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, were filed with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House in the first quarter of 1953. (Congressional Record, June 15, pp. 6784 through 6816).

Both the financial statements and the registrations showed a decline from the number filed in the first quarter of 1952. In 1952 the Congressional Record listed 757 financial statements and 107 registrations.

Lobby Registrations

Twenty-one major and minor railroads were listed as employers by a registrant who has filed under the lobby law. His registration and others follow.

THE ANGELINA & NECHES RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY AND 20 OTHER RAILROADS

Walter F. Woodul registered as agent of the 21 railroads Feb. 23. He stated he would be retained by the railroads through 1954.

Woodul's employers were reported as these railway companies: Angelina & Neches; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Fort Worth and Denver; The Kansas City Southern; Louisiana & Arkansas; Missouri-Kansas-Texas; International-Great Northern; New Orleans, Texas & Mexico; Panhandle & Santa Fe; Paris and Mount Pleasant; The Pecos Valley Southern; Quanah, Acme & Pacific; Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific; St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas; St. Louis, Southwestern; Southern Pacific Co.; Texas and New Orleans; Texas South-Eastern; Texas and Pacific; Texas Mexican Railway Co.

Monthly compensation was reported by Woodul as \$1,458.33 and out-of-pocket expenses. He said he was interested in "all legislation affecting Texas railroads."

Woodul registered on behalf of 24 railroads Feb. 4, 1947. He also filed a registration on behalf of the Imperial Sugar Co. of Sugar Land, Tex., Feb. 11, 1947.

WESTERN COTTON GROWERS ASSOCIATION, 2201 F St., Bakersfield, Calif.

John A. Reynolds registered as agent of the Association June 10. He said he would be employed for two months or the rest of the session.

Reynolds reported he was interested in "securing equitable cotton acreage allotments for California" under the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938.

He reported his compensation at "\$1,000 monthly, plus living, secretarial and miscellaneous expenses (approximately) \$600."

Revised Lobby Law?

Chances for revision at this session of the federal law regulating lobbying are debatable, judging from a check of Senators who would play a key role in such action.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Reorganization of the Government Operations Committee, says: "There isn't much possibility this will be done."

However, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) advised CQ: "Don't rule it out. We're busy on a hundred other things, but I'm not ready to consider this issue a dead duck."

Dirksen worked on the present law while a Member of the House. He said he now is working with Dr. Eli Nobleman, counsel for the Government Operations Committee, in drawing up the draft of a new law.

This draft, developed with the cooperation of Dr. George Galloway, consultant for the Library of Congress' Legislative Reference Service, and the Justice Department, would:

- (1) Eliminate those sections of the present law found objectionable by the courts
- (2) Incorporate certain improvements recommended by Dr. Galloway and other political scientists
- (3) "Simplify and clarify" the present act.

"A lot depends on the enthusiasm of other Subcommittee members," says Dirksen. They are Sens. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.).

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

Richard C. Holmquist registered as agent of the Company May 1.

Holmquist reported he was the Washington representative of the Employee and Plant Community Relations Division of the organization and as such would be registered for an indefinite period.

Concerning his duties, Holmquist reported "I shall devote a limited amount of time to following the progress of any projected legislation which is considered to be of interest or importance to the Company and to assist in making the Company's views on any legislation known to Congress. In addition this registration is intended to cover any possible activities of mine for or on behalf of any trade association in which the Company is interested which might be considered to fall within the vague and broad coverage of the lobbying act."

Holmquist reported he was interested "primarily in bills relating to labor relations, wage and hour matters and controls over wages and salaries".

No compensation was reported by Holmquist but he said he would be assisted by his secretary, Mrs. Ruth Quinn, "whose annual compensation is not expected to exceed \$4,000 and who will not spend more than five per cent of her working time on activities which fall within the coverage of the lobby act." Expenses were estimated at \$1,500 a year.



(JUNE 12-18)

political notes

President On Burning Books

President Eisenhower June 14 completed a five-day tour (CQ Weekly Report, p. 772) which included a speech that stirred considerable comment.

At the Dartmouth College commencement June 14, the President admonished the graduates:

"Don't join the book burners. Don't think you are going to conceal thoughts by concealing evidence that they ever existed. Don't be afraid to go in your library and read every book so long as any document does not offend our own ideas of decency . . . how will we defeat communism unless we know what it is? What it teaches --why does it have such an appeal for men? . . . Now we have got to fight it with something better. Not try to conceal the thinking of our own people . . . Even if they think ideas that are contrary to ours they have a right to have them, a right to record them and a right to have them in places where they are accessible to others. It is unquestioned or it is not America."

At his press conference June 17, the President declared he was against the stocking of books by the U.S. government abroad which would contribute to the destruction of the U.S. But he added that all Americans in this country should have free access to books which explain communism.

He was asked at the news conference if his June 14 statement was directed at "the school of thought" represented by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), whose Government Operations Subcommittee study of overseas library books had precipitated a State Department policy of book banning.

The President replied that he never deals in personalities.

Before the press conference, McCarthy, himself, said June 16, "I don't know exactly what he (Mr. Eisenhower) was referring to . . . He made no mention of me. The only books that have been removed have been removed by order of his Administration."

The same day, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) commented that he was "greatly heartened" by the President's warning against "book burners" but he said "it has been the President's own Administration that has ordered the book burning."

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said the President's statements "showed no knowledge of his subject. It's too bad a man in his position doesn't know more about it. Someone must have sold him a bill of goods."

MUST "AVOID EXTREMES"

At Oyster Bay, L. I., June 14, the President and New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey dedicated Sagamore Hill, home of Theodore Roosevelt, as a national shrine.

June 12, at Custer State Park, S.D., Mr. Eisenhower told 300 GOP workers that their party must avoid "the extremes of indifference to human welfare on one hand and socialism on the other."

In Minneapolis for his speech to the Junior Chamber of Commerce June 10, Mr. Eisenhower voiced admiration for Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), mentioned often as a possible candidate next year for the Senate seat of Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).

Hall: Push Back "Left"

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall told the Wisconsin State GOP convention in Madison June 13 that President Eisenhower was determined to push back a "left wing tidal wave that has been sweeping the world for the last 50 years."

Hall said "a group of left-wingers in this country" are trying to indicate "we do not have a 'strong' President simply because he does not heap abuse daily on the legislative branch."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) told the convention the Eisenhower Administration has made considerable progress in improving international relations. Wiley is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Jobs For GOPs

President Eisenhower sent to the Senate June 16 the names of L. Corrin Strong, a pre-convention Eisenhower supporter in the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to Norway; Col. M. Robert Guggenheim, also of Washington, to be Ambassador to Portugal, and James S. Kemper of Chicago, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee, to be Ambassador to Brazil.

Raoul Archambault, Jr., Providence, R.I., attorney and a Republican candidate for governor of Rhode Island in 1952, was named general counsel of the Federal Civil Defense Administration June 16 to succeed Samuel Fabin.

Morse For Democrats

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) announced to 700 Democrats at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner June 13 in Portland that he expects to campaign for the Democrats in 1954.

Truman On GOP

In a statement, released June 17 at Kansas City, which he said was "just about the first political statement I've made" since leaving office, Former President Truman said the last four months have shown the Republican party is "the party of special interests." His Democratic Party is, he said, "a going concern."

REP. ASHMORE TAKES OATH

Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.) took the oath of office in the House of Representatives June 15 as Representative from South Carolina's Fourth District. He succeeded the late Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.) after winning in a special election. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 734).

POULSON RESIGNATION

The resignation of Rep. Norris Poulson (R Calif.) as representative of California's 24th District was accepted by the House June 15. He won election as mayor of Los Angeles May 26. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 700). Poulson said it was submitted to be effective June 11.

EXECUTIVE ACTIONS

INFORMATION PROPOSAL

President Eisenhower June 17 released the proposed text of an executive order which would set up a new security-information program. He said the order is intended to promote freer flow of news from the government to the people.

Under the proposed order, 29 federal agencies would lose the authority originally to classify information. In 16 others, only the heads of the agencies would have such authority. Heads of departments and agencies which retained power to classify and to delegate that authority would be ordered to limit delegation "as severely as is consistent with the orderly and expeditious" transaction of business.

The order defines three security categories: Top secret, secret and confidential. It would eliminate the restricted classification. The President said this had become a catch-all.

To give the press and government officials a chance to comment, the order was made public in advance. It would replace a much-criticized order signed by President Truman in September, 1951.

EISENHOWER VETOES

President Eisenhower June 15 vetoed two private bills (S 484, HR 1334), using his veto power for the first time. The bills and veto messages (S Doc. 51, H Doc. 177) were referred to the Judiciary Committees.

S 484 would confer on the U.S. District Court for Colorado jurisdiction in a tax claim by J. Don Alexander of Colorado Springs.

S 484, the President said in his message, might permit Alexander to collect \$23,000 in interest besides the \$16,000 principal. The President said interest would not be justified, since the refund claim was not made promptly.

HR 1334 would allow retroactive Social Security survivor's insurance payments of \$868 to Helen Mann Gruhl of Madison, Wis., for her son, Helmuth Wolf Gruhl. The President pointed out in his message that retroactive payments for this case are limited by law to three months, and told the House that an exception would not be equitable.

CHIEF JOSEPH BIDS

The British firm whose low bid for power equipment at Chief Joseph Dam, Washington state, was rejected by the Defense Department April 15, won part of the contract June 16. Under new specifications, the British company was awarded contracts for 10 transformers at \$1,761,317. Westinghouse Electric Corporation won contracts for four generators at \$4,249,601. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 504, 529).

MILITARY SPENDING

The Defense Department estimated June 15 that the U.S. has spent about \$101.74 billion for rearmament and the Korean war (excluding atomic bomb expenditures during the past three years.) During the period, Congress authorized military obligations of \$155.579 billion. The Department estimated that the armed forces will begin fiscal 1954 on July 1 with a cushion of \$62.6 billion.

EUROPE STEEL LOAN?

In letters to chairmen of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees, President Eisenhower June 17 recommended that the United States offer loans to help the European Coal and Steel Community improve its productive programs. Conditions of the loans would insure "proper use and ultimate repayment."

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

In his newsletter to constituents June 15, Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) said: "More than six years ago...I (said) in Congress... 'One of the most dangerous boundary lines in the world today is in Korea.' Today -- two Korean wars later; 135,000 American casualties later ... that statement, unhappily, is still true."

Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio), in a brief speech on the floor of the House June 15 said: "The best news in today's paper is to the effect that the State Department has fired 2,600 people. It is just too bad it is not 5,000. I hope every other Cabinet member will read the newspaper today and follow suit."

In a speech at a union convention in New York June 9, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) described his impression of the current atmosphere of the U.S. Senate: "The Washington air echoes with sounds of confusion and retreat. The programs of liberalism are under attack, and we are being pressed back on many fronts."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said in a recent newsletter to constituents: "I have been somewhat amused to read from time to time the Fair Deal theme against the Republican giveaway program. The Republican giveaway program is the program to get the federal government out of business and local government."

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) told the readers of his newsletter June 18: "It is a matter of record that every attempt to write an excess-profits tax has resulted in a law which has proven unjust and inequitable."

"Talk about cutting taxes," according to Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) in his June 20 newsletter, "is very much like the talk about the chicken and the egg. The big question always ends up with a dispute as to which comes first -- the budget or the tax."

Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.) in his June 18 weekly report to voters said: "For some time your Congressman has been listening to the expounding in Washington of the theory of the hard dollar -- and has about decided it's hard enough to find now. Certainly I agree that inflation had to be curbed, but the objective should be leveling off the economy and not depressing it as I fear is coming to pass unless interest rates are partially lowered."

Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.) June 17 asked the House to make a correction: "Mr. Speaker, on page 6893 of the Congressional Record, I am recorded as using a double negative. I do not wish to offend the graduates of the university which is adjacent to the Speaker's district. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent record be corrected..." There was no objection. (Record, p. 6970.)

HOUSE PASSES TRADE BILL

The House June 15 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 5495) to extend to June 12, 1954, the President's authority under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to enter into reciprocal trade agreements under Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 776.) The compromise bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 736) was passed on a roll-call vote, 363-34. (For voting, see chart, p. 808.)

Before final passage, the House rejected a motion by Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) to recommit the bill with instructions to delete provisions calling for expansion of the Tariff Commission from six to seven members. This would permit a Republican majority. The roll-call vote on the Smith motion was 185-215.

PROVISIONS

Presidential authority to enter reciprocal trade agreements without Senate ratification would be extended one year beyond June 12, 1953, expiration date of the Trade Act. Tariff Commission recommendations on use of "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions to avoid injury to domestic industries would remain merely advisory, although the President would still have to explain to Congress his reasons for disagreeing with the Commission.

Standards for determining injury to domestic industry would remain unchanged.

Tariff Commission membership would be increased from six (with no more than three members of one party) to seven (with the minority still guaranteed three seats).

A 17-member study Commission on Foreign Economic Policy would be established. Its report would be due within 60 days after the second session of Congress convenes. The President would appoint seven members (at least three of them Democrats), five would be drawn from the Senate and five from the House. At least two of the Senators and two of the Representatives would have to be Democrats. Mr. Eisenhower originally had requested an 11-member commission.

The Tariff Commission would be allowed nine months, instead of the present 12, to investigate and report on applications for tariff relief.

LIMIT ON AMENDMENTS

Debate began after the House, on a 120-14 standing vote, agreed to H Res 275, a rule for consideration of the bill with amendments limited to those offered by members of the Ways and Means Committee and to attempts to delete the Tariff Commission expansion provision.

Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) offered an amendment to strike out Title II, which would place a seventh member on the Commission. He called Title II "an attempt to make the Tariff Commission a partisan body so that the sponsors who have been unable to defeat the purposes of the trade agreements program can, by packing the Commission, accomplish this by indirect means...A seven-man Tariff Commission would very probably invite decisions based on political grounds rather than on merit."

McKinley On Reciprocity

Sept. 5, 1901, the day before his assassination, President McKinley spoke in Buffalo, N. Y.:

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing...Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development..."

"The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem...Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not..."

EVEN VS. UNEVEN

Answering arguments that an uneven number of members would expedite the Commission's work by eliminating tie votes, Cooper declared that decisions on injury from imports have "always been...by either a unanimous vote or a majority vote."

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), sponsor of the bill, urged rejection of the amendment, saying that, through Title II, "we are increasing the protection to the American workingman and to his employer..."

The amendment was rejected on a 115-152 standing vote.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) moved that the bill's enacting clause be stricken. The motion was rejected.

In debate on the bill itself, Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) accused reciprocal trade advocates of using "specious arguments," including assertions that trade agreements have contributed to world peace. On the contrary, he said, "the insatiable desire...to promote exports at any cost has made it possible for our enemies to obtain from our own shores the war materials which they needed in order to wage aggressive war."

Several Representatives, including Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), insisted that the House should pass HR 4294, another trade extension bill by Simpson, which was not reported from the Committee. "I know that the heart of the bill HR 4294, upon which we held hearings for days and days, is sound and should become law," Jenkins said.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) reported that the Ways and Means Committee would consider HR 5496, a bill incorporating the restrictive provisions of HR 4294 which were stripped from HR 5495. (For Committee consideration of HR 5496, see page 811.)

Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) told the House that "...reciprocal trade arrangements will save our country. I do not see how anyone...can think that we could possibly operate under the provisions of the old Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act."

At the conclusion of debate, the House rejected the Smith recommittal motion and passed the bill.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Delete Title II, which would expand the Tariff Commission from six to seven members. Standing, 115-152.

IN TRADE DEBATE . . .

Regional Interests Emerge

House debate on HR 5495, the bill to extend the reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, showed the effects of regional interests on a Congressman's stand. As explained earlier this year by CQ (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 476-79), the 48 states vary in their dependence on export markets and competition with imports.

The less-controversial HR 5495 was given priority over HR 4294 and HR 5496, which would afford special protection to domestic zinc, lead, residual oil and petroleum products. All domestic industry would be protected through tighter restrictions on the President's right to allow imports to pierce "peril points."

Here are some excerpts from House debate June 15 (Congressional Record, pp. 6731-74), in which Congressmen stood up for the economic interests of their districts:

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.): "The information that actual want and starvation stalks relentlessly through hundreds of mining communities in the coal areas of the Nation -- traditionally Democratic territory -- seems less important to them (party leaders) than the need of supplying aid to distant lands." (p. 6732)

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.): "...in the district represented by the gentleman from West Virginia are smaller industries, such as glassblowing, that would be, and are, adversely affected by the reciprocal-trade agreements ... (but) the important thing... is to encourage and expand our foreign trade." (p. 6733)

Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.): "...while traveling through the coal fields of my district, I heard many miners say: 'It looks like an old-fashioned Republican depression coming on.' Over 2,500 coal miners in my district are out of work. That throws a lot of railroad workers out of work, and workers in related industries ... Venezuela does not have as many people as the State of Pennsylvania... They are dumping residual oil on our east coast... if helping the citizens, of my district and of these United States means special interests, then I am for special interests... Who has been profiting from this (Venezuelan) residual oil? About four or five of the big oil companies in the United States... not... the common people down in Venezuela..." (p. 6734)

Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.): "...residual oil dumped into the United States from South America displaced over 30 million tons of coal last year. As a consequence many thousands of men have been thrown out of employment... the glass industry... has been crippled for several years as a result of the importation of cheap glass... it seems that this Administration is not concerned with the welfare of the people in the 21st District of Pennsylvania and in many other districts." (p. 6735)

Tariff Commission History

1882. Congress authorized the President to appoint a nine-man Tariff Commission. It recommended tariff reductions, went out of existence by the end of the year.

1909-12. A Tariff Board, was appointed by the President to make studies and investigations.

1916. Congress established a permanent, six-member Tariff Commission with no more than three Commissioners members of one party. Its function was to investigate tariff matters and report to the President and Congress.

1922. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act assigned the Commission the job of investigating differences in production costs between domestic and foreign commodities, as well as unfair import practices, and recommend to the President that he reduce or increase specific tariffs by up to 50 per cent. Under this "flexible tariff," Congressional approval of tariff changes was not required.

1930. The Commission was reorganized with substantially the same powers and duties. Membership make-up remained unchanged.

1933. The Agriculture Adjustment Act designated the Commission to determine whether imports were interfering with federal agricultural programs.

1934. The Trade Agreements Act, establishing the reciprocal trade program, required the Commission to advise the President on lowering tariffs and to hear applications for relief by domestic industries.

1946. The Philippine Trade Act provided for Commission investigations into the need for import quotas on Philippine products.

1951. The Trade Agreements Extension Act assigned the Commission to report to the President on tariff concessions which would imperil domestic industry, and to recommend use of escape clauses to cancel concessions. (For "Peril Points" vote, see chart, pp. 808-9.)

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.): "Today the Big Three in aluminum are protected from competition by the tariff; the Big Four rubber producers are protected... by a duty on tires and other rubber products. The tariff assists the big paper companies and the big soap companies in controlling prices... The tariff is no longer in many instances a sheltering arm for small competitive enterprise but a device utilized to protect the concentrated market of big business..." (p. 6736)

Frazier Reams (I Ohio): "The reciprocal trade agreements offer a selective manner in which trade with other countries can be expanded on a controlled basis. There are industries and groups of workmen who must have some protection for the time being... (from) too sudden a shock... It is also that we may retain... a group of skilled workmen... needed for... national defense... (and) for protection of products like tung oil which we may sorely need should we again be shut off from the Orient ..." (p. 6737)

Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio): "...the glass industry, the pottery industry, the tile industry, the coal and oil

industries, all of which are of extreme importance in my district...compete with cheap foreign labor...The tile business and the pottery and glass industries are being destroyed. Now we are destroying in great measure... coal mining and many other industries...in another 20 years...(we will be) a bankrupt nation with no industry left to produce the wealth of the country or to defend ourselves...The people we compete against in connection with these handmade articles, pottery and glassware, motorcycles, and all the other things that have much labor involved in them, get about 25 per cent the wages our people get...If we keep it up, there will not be any one working in America..." (p. 6738)

Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.): "...HR 5496...would place reasonable limitations upon the dumping of surplus residual oil...Excessive and increasing residual oil imports...are...seriously disrupting our domestic coal markets and depriving our miners of the opportunity to work in order to support their families and educate their children..." (p. 6739)

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.): Trade agreements "...have made foreign markets accessible to our farmers and other domestic producers...This has been beneficial to all elements of our economy -- labor, industry, and agriculture alike...In 1951, our exports...amounted to around \$15 billion, \$4 billion in agricultural products and \$11 billion in non-agricultural...nearly every state has a large production of at least one farm product which is vitally dependent upon exports...non-agricultural...exports in some cases ran as high as 41 per cent...if there should be a decline in the exports of farm products so as to increase the supply available to our domestic market by only seven or eight per cent, farm prices would fall as much as one-third..." (p. 6743)

William H. Bates (R Mass.): "...the fishing industry in New England...cannot possibly survive if the imports continue to increase as they have in recent years..." (p. 6744)

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio): "...the coal industry...the pottery industry...the railroads...the glass industry...the watch industry...the textile industry...and about 30 or 40 other industries...were vitally interested in (HR 4294)...I was proud of that bill...I tell my people in my district that I have done my very best..." (p. 6745)

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.): "...producers of certain minerals, wool, mustard, and other commodities in my State...have been seriously hurt by the reciprocal trade program as presently administered..." (p. 6746)

A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.): "...our automobile industry and many others may be seriously injured by a return to high tariffs...United States imports from Venezuela are smaller than exports to that country...Among the most important exports are foodstuffs, industrial machinery, electrical equipment, office appliances, textiles, automobiles and tractors, iron and steel products...glass, paper, pharmaceuticals and medicinals, and copper wire..." (pp. 6749-50)

William L. Springer (R Ill.): "I know that in my own particular area we have been able to dispose of considerable surplus crops in foreign countries by mutual agreements..." (p. 6756)

Douglas R. Stringfellow (R Utah): "...I...object to... the fact that there is no provision in this act to grant

TRADE ACT HISTORY, PRESSURES

For a run-down of the issues involved in extension of the reciprocal trade program, along with a capsule history of the tariff issue, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 473-79; for trade pressures, 687-693; also, p. 324.

immediate relief to several of our vital industries such as wool, lead, and zinc producers who are imperiled..." (p. 6756)

William A. Dawson (R Utah): "...In the case of lead and zinc a year's delay may be fatal...Unless this legislation is supplemented by special protection for this vital industry I am fearful that ghost towns in Utah, Idaho, Wisconsin, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado will stand as monuments to those who feel that free trade is the open sesame to national prosperity and security." (p. 6758)

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.): "The Secretary of Agriculture...advised the President that...raw apparel wool and wool tops were being and were practically certain to be imported...so as to...materially interfere with the price-support program..." (p. 6758)

Paul Brown (D Ga.): "In (1951)...approximately a third of our raw cotton, wheat, rice, dried peas, and tallow...(and) about a fourth of our tobacco, peanut oil, soybeans, and lard...(were) exported...A permanent loss of three to four million bales of cotton exports would mean a reduction of income that would be disastrous to the economy of the South. Significant segments of United States industry also have a strong interest in exports (:)...industrial machinery...chemicals...lubricating oil...naphtha wax...turpentine...rosin..." (pp. 6759-60)

Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.): "The nub of the situation is that some of our industries need protection and others do not. That is why some Members of Congress can consistently support the basic philosophy of reciprocal trade, while insisting on certain exceptions...that is my position...the differentials between New England textile wages and those of foreign textile industries are extreme. Without duties...and the prevention of...dumping in import trade, our embattled textile industry is done for..." (p. 6761)

Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.): "...unrestricted imports of residual oil from Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles...(were) great enough to deprive the coal industry of \$151 million in revenues last year, miners...of \$75.75 million in wages, the railroads of \$86 million in revenues, railroad employees of \$43 million in wages, and National, State, and local tax coffers of \$34 million in taxes..." (p. 6763)

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.): "I do not want to have to go home and say... 'Mr. Miner, the time has come for you to give up mining...to go to school...and to learn to do something else...to...move...into some other state and there become a cog in...the mass-production business...' " (p. 6772)

Lane: "...no Congressman likes to see unemployment in his own district...(but) residual fuel oil does not compete with coal to the extent that we have been told...cutting off the importation of residual fuel oil would bring serious injury to the economy of New England..." (p. A3660)

INDEPENDENT OFFICES NO. 2

The House June 18 passed the Second Independent Offices Appropriation (HR 5690) with a money total of \$5,284,369,664 for four major agencies in fiscal 1954. Final passage came on a 394-2 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, page 808).

Money totals recommended by the House Appropriations Committee were left unchanged as the bill was sent to the Senate. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 777).

Here is the breakdown of the money provisions:

Atomic Energy Commission -- \$1,057,781,000. Former President Truman requested \$1,592,789,000, and President Eisenhower asked for \$1,096 million. The House bill carries \$166 million for plant and equipment, the rest for AEC operating expenses.

Selective Service System -- \$29,882,400. Mr. Truman sought \$34.4 million, his successor requested \$29.2 million.

Veterans Administration -- \$4,008,335,264. Original VA requests totaled \$4,574,214,664. Revised estimates were \$4,295,046,664. The largest House cut was one of \$300 million for compensation and pension payments.

Tennessee Valley Authority -- \$188,371,000. President Eisenhower had requested \$190,822,000. Mr. Truman asked \$254,355,000.

TVA DEBATE

House debate on the money bill opened June 16. Rep. George W. Andrews (D Ala.) led off with criticism of a Committee recommendation designed to keep the TVA from moving its offices from Knoxville, Tenn., to Muscle Shoals, Ala. He was backed by Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.), who said the move would be in the interests of economy. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.), said the TVA is mostly in Tennessee, and that's where its offices should be.

The House rejected on an 83-154 standing vote a proposal by Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) to increase TVA funds from \$188,371,000 to \$218,371,000 for construction of a steam-generating plant at Fulton, Tenn.

Earlier, the House rejected by a 69-153 standing vote, a substitute proposal to cut TVA funds by \$17.8 million. Also rejected was a proposed \$2.377 million appropriation for TVA resource development work, which Jones argued had been provided for in the requests of both Presidents Eisenhower and Truman.

On a 33-114 standing vote, the House defeated Andrews' proposal to delete the Committee recommendation which would prevent the TVA from moving its headquarters.

W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, called the AEC appropriation for fiscal 1954 "the starting gun of an atomic power race" between Russia and the U.S.

Objections were raised to several proposals for legislative riders affecting veterans benefits, which Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.), Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, called an "invasion" of her unit's jurisdiction.

A fight ensued over the Committee recommendation to limit to \$1 per veteran the amount paid to colleges

each month by the VA for status and attendance reports. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) wanted to cut out the recommendation, but the House upheld the Committee on a 64-91 standing vote. An attempt to add \$300 million to VA funds for payment of veterans compensation and pensions was turned down by voice vote.

A compromise amendment by Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) to extend to two years, instead of the one year recommended by the Committee, the time during which a veteran could apply for out-patient dental treatment after his separation from service was adopted on an 82-54 standing vote.

House action next centered on the issue of free hospitalization benefits extended to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities who file affidavits that they can not pay for hospitalization. The Committee had recommended that the VA be given authority to investigate these affidavits and if it was determined the veteran could pay, to collect whatever sum it felt the veteran could afford.

On June 17, the House rejected on a 105-117 standing vote, a proposal by E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) to eliminate this Committee recommendation. But the House tentatively approved a compromise proposal by James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) which would have given the VA power to investigate and deny a veteran the right to free hospitalization if the VA felt he could pay for it, but would not give the VA authority to collect money from the veteran for this purpose. Tentative agreement was on a 122-80 standing vote.

On June 18, Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the Van Zandt amendment. The House agreed to recommit on a 217-179 roll call and the amendment was deleted.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) -- Extend time of application by veterans for out-patient dental treatment to two years after separation from service. Standing, 82-54.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Earmark \$7.9 million of AEC funds for research and development of a nuclear power plant to run an aircraft carrier. Standing, 17-67.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Increase TVA funds by \$30 million for construction of a steam-generating plant at Fulton, Tenn. Standing, 83-154.

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- (as a substitute to the Cooper amendment) -- Cut TVA funds for two new steam units at existing plants by \$17.8 million. Standing, 69-153.

George W. Andrews (D Ala.) -- Strike out ban on moving TVA headquarters from Knoxville, Tenn., to Muscle Shoals, Ala. Standing, 33-114.

Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.) -- Provide \$2.377 million for TVA resource development work. Standing, 46-101.

Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) -- Strike out language limiting to \$1 the amount to be paid to colleges each month for reports on veterans progress and attendance. Standing, 64-91.

Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) -- Add \$300 million for payment of veterans compensation and pensions. Voice.

AGRICULTURE FUNDS

By voice vote June 15 the Senate passed the Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill (HR 5227) for fiscal 1954 totaling \$716,779,786. It was the fourth fiscal 1954 money bill acted on by the Senate, and the first which increased House-approved appropriations.

The House May 20 had voted \$712,747,828 for the Agriculture Department. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 672). In its June 8 report, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended \$716,729,768 for the Department in the next fiscal year. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 777).

The Senate bill carried \$364.5 million in new loan authorizations, compared to \$347.5 million approved by the House. Of these authorizations, the Senate earmarked \$202.5 million for the Rural Electrification Administration.

The most debated issue was the \$195 million authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program which the House approved for the 1954 crop year. This money would be appropriated next year.

John J. Williams (R Del.) proposed a cut of \$55 million in the ACP authorization. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) then offered a substitute to increase the authorization to \$225 million. The Russell increase was agreed to on a 38-37 roll call, but was rejected on a 38-38 tie when the Senate voted on the Williams proposal, as amended by Russell. (For voting, see chart, page 810).

Williams then offered an amendment to cut the \$195 million authorization to \$145 million, but this was defeated on a 22-51 roll call.

The Senate also rejected a proposed increase of \$5 million for flood prevention. An amendment by Milton R. Young (R N.D.) to increase the limit of REA loan money to the states from 10 to 20 per cent was ruled out of order. Young's motion to suspend the rules so that his amendment could be considered (which requires approval of two-thirds of those present) was rejected on a standing vote.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Increase from \$5.25 million to \$5.29 million the amount for the Agricultural marketing programs. Voice.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Provide \$10,000 for land acquisition to aid soil erosion control in the Cache National Forest, Utah. Without Objection.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- as amended by Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) to increase from \$195 million to \$225 million authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program. Roll call, 38-38. (Williams proposed a cut, rather than an increase, but Russell's substitute was agreed to on a 38-37 roll call.)

Williams -- Reduce to \$145 million authorization for the ACP. Roll call, 22-51.

Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Increase by \$5 million funds for flood prevention, and boost by \$4,961,671 funds earmarked for previously authorized watersheds. Voice, standing.

FOREIGN AID

The House June 18 opened debate on its \$4,998,732,500 foreign aid authorization bill (HR 5710). Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said the chief issue would be, "Does Congress have confidence in the President?" and urged support of the full authorization.

Rep. Omar Burleson (D Tex.) attempted to postpone all handling of foreign aid until 1954 "because of the unsettled world conditions." The House, however, agreed to consider the bill on a 349-35 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 808).

RAYBURN BACKS PRESIDENT

House Democratic leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) told newsmen June 18 he promised President Eisenhower his full support "on foreign aid," in whatever amount the President "thinks is correct." President Eisenhower asked for \$5.474 billion.

COMMITTEE REPORT

The House Foreign Affairs Committee June 16 officially reported its \$4,998,732,500 Mutual Security Agency authorization bill (HR 5710 - H Rept. 569). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 777). For Senate Committee action on foreign aid, see page 812.

The Foreign Affairs unit June 16 issued a nation-by-nation breakdown of proposed military and economic aid to Europe for 12 countries. Military aid requests for Europe totaled \$2,022,366,000, with France earmarked for the largest single share -- \$364,288,000. Great Britain was down for \$251,115,000, and \$351,214,000 was slated for Italy. West Germany was slated for \$338,527,000.

Economic assistance items totaled another \$480 million, with \$200 million of it due for Great Britain and \$20 million for Italy. France was down for \$100 million to expedite output of munitions.

In a formal report June 17, the group declared that unless an international army is formed, the U.S. "may need to invest its defense funds differently."

A minority report issued June 17 and signed by Reps. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.), E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) and Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) said \$1 billion more could be cut from the House foreign aid budget of \$4.9 billion without injuring the program. They recommended major cuts of \$91 million in military aid to Spain and \$100 million in special economic aid to France, as well as elimination of any military aid to Japan.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS

The House June 17 accepted by voice vote a conference report settling differences in the House-passed and Senate-passed versions of a temporary economic controls bill (S 1081). But the Senate June 18 got into a parliamentary snarl and put off action until June 22.

The new controls legislation was a skeletonized extension of the Defense Production Act, due to expire June 30. As reported by the conferees and approved by the House, the bill provides for:

Extension for two years of government authority to allocate scarce defense materials and give priorities to manufacturers of military goods

Extend for two years government financial assistance, through loans or loan insurance or guaranteed contracts for expanding defense production facilities

Create a permanent Small Business Administration.

In the Conference Committee which brought out its report June 16, Senate Members accepted the House version to eliminate any standby power to freeze prices, wages and rents in case of a national emergency.

The Senate conferees also accepted the House provision for a Small Business Administration which would take over business lending functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. RFC is scheduled to expire next year. The proposed SBA also would help take the place of the Small Defense Plants Administration, set up to help small concerns get defense contracts. The Senate's original version of the controls bill included a two-year extension of SDPA.

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) opposed the Small Business Administration provision insisting that the Senate never held hearings on the SBA and that there was no assurance it could get the \$250 million in lending authority, the bill would provide.

In extending allocation and loan authority to June 30, 1955, the House conferees went along with the two-year provision of the Senate bill rather than their own one-year limit.

The government's powers to govern prices and wages died April 30. Federal rent controls were scheduled to end April 30 also, but before that time, Congress voted a 90-day extension. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 573).

Another provision of the old Defense Production Act to be permitted to die this June 30 is Section 104, providing for import controls on fats, oils, and dairy products, when they are judged harmful to U.S. producers.

In the June 18 battle over the question of taking up the conference report in the Senate, Vice President Richard M. Nixon broke tie votes twice to tip the scale in favor of the Republicans, who wanted to take up the controls legislation.

Democrats complained that Acting Republican Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) called up the measure after telling the Senate earlier in the week that no controversial legislation would be acted on that day. Knowland denied he had made any commitment not to call up conference reports.

TIES BROKEN

The first vote came on Knowland's motion to take up the conference report. It was a 39-39 tie. Then Nixon voted, passing the motion 40-39. (For voting, see chart, p. 810).

Russell B. Long (D La.) moved to reconsider the vote. Knowland moved to table Long's motion. The vote was 41-41. Again Nixon broke the tie by voting for Knowland's motion, thus leaving the legislation before the Senate for action.

NIXON VOTES

Vice President Richard M. Nixon exercised his right to vote in the Senate June 18 for the first time since he took office.

He voted twice, both times to break ties on votes over the temporary controls legislation (S 1081). Both times it saved the Republican cause.

On both votes, Republicans present voted solidly for Knowland's motion, and Democrats against. The Democrats' objection to the conference report centered in the provision establishing a Small Business Administration. They said this was new legislation that the Senate had not had a chance to consider.

The House June 5 had passed a bill (HR 5141) to set up the Administration, then incorporated the bill in its version of the controls bill.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), who hadn't voted in the ties, asked for a second reconsideration of the vote in an effort to turn the tables for the Democrats. But Knowland raised a point of order and Nixon upheld him. The Senate finally agreed to vote June 22.

Earlier, Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) protested that the proposed SBA contained none of the "safeguards" put in past legislation for government loans. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), however, contended "it would be hard to write a better bill."

PAKISTAN WHEAT

The Senate June 16 approved and sent to the House a bill (S 2112) to provide one million tons, about 37.3 million bushels, of price-support wheat to Pakistan to avert a near-famine caused by two years of drought. The bill was approved by voice vote.

President Eisenhower asked for the legislation on June 10 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 761). The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the bill June 12. (S Rept. 404).

As passed by the Senate, the bill would provide that the Pakistan government give the wheat free to those who cannot afford to buy it. Funds, in rupees, collected by the government from those able to pay, would be put in a special account for irrigation and other improvements designed to prevent future famines.

The Senate and House Committees on Agriculture reported similar bills; S 2112 reported June 12 (S Rept. 404) and HR 5659, reported June 16 (H Rept. 570). Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen urged favorable action before the Senate Committee on June 12 and the House group on June 15.

PRESIDENTIAL SEIZURE POWERS

A proposed Constitutional amendment (S J Res 3) to specify that a President could not seize private property except with approval of Congress, was passed June 18 by the Senate without objection. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 776).

DOCTOR DRAFT

The Senate June 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the White House a bill (HR 4495) to extend for two years the doctor's draft law. It accepted the conference report on the bill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 772). The House had done so June 15.

EKLUTNA PROJECT

The Senate June 18 by voice vote passed a bill (HR 1374) to increase the authorized construction cost of the Eklutna hydro-electric project near Anchorage, Alaska, to \$33 million. The original authorization was \$20,365,400. Appropriations to date have exceeded \$19 million. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 746).

REFUGEES

The Senate June 16 passed by voice vote a bill (S 1766) to create the office of Commissioner of Refugees, directly under the President, to administer and advise on all programs dealing with refugees, escapees and displaced persons.

D.C. CRIME

Congress completed action on an omnibus crime bill (HR 5312) for the District of Columbia. The measure, containing mandatory sentences for major second offenses, was passed by the Senate June 16, with amendments. The House June 17 agreed to Senate changes and sent the bill to the President. Passage in both chambers came on voice votes. Original House approval occurred June 8.

U.S. FLAG

The House June 11 passed by voice vote a bill (S 694) declaring the U.S. flag must not be flown or displayed in a position subordinate to any other banner. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 739).

The measure was sent to the Senate, which had passed it June 1, for action on a committee amendment adopted by the House. The amendment would permit the United Nations flag to be displayed at positions of equal prominence only at UN headquarters in New York.

HOSPITAL AID

A bill to extend for two years the Hill-Burton hospital construction law, now scheduled to expire in 1955, was passed June 18 by voice vote in the Senate. The Senate Labor Committee reported the extension should be passed early to give states and local governments time to "plan ahead." The Act provides federal aid on a matching basis. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 777).

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has formally nominated:

Arthur S. Flemming, June 15, to be Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization

John C. Baker, June 16, to be U.S. representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council

Lee M. Thurston, June 18, to be U.S. Commissioner of Education

Former Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), June 18, for reappointment to the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term expiring in 1956.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Ralph H. Demmler, June 15, as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring in 1957

Amos J. Peaslee, June 15, as Ambassador to Australia

Charles E. Slusser, June 16, as Public Housing Commissioner.

DODGE NAMES AIDE

With the approval of President Eisenhower, Director of the Bureau of the Budget Joseph M. Dodge June 15 appointed Donald R. Belcher as Assistant Director of the Bureau. Belcher is the retired Treasurer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

TARIFF COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

President Eisenhower June 15 named Edgar Bernard Brossard to be Chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission until June 16, 1954. Earlier, Brossard had been named as Chairman for a term which expired June 16.

DEMMLER TO SEC HELM

President Eisenhower June 17 designated Ralph H. Demmler as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Demmler was confirmed by the Senate June 15 as a member of the SEC.

ROSENBERG CASE

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas' June 17 stay of execution for atom-spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who had been sentenced to die June 18, brought Congressional action on two fronts.

Bills were introduced to: Impeach Douglas (H Res 290) by Rep. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.), and to repeal the section in the 1925 law under which Douglas acted (HR 5824, by Rep. Frank L. Chelf, D Ky.).

Chairman Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) of the House Judiciary Committee June 18 named a special subcommittee to consider the impeachment resolution. Selected were: Louis E. Graham (R Pa.), Chairman; William M. McCulloch (R Ohio), William E. Miller (R N.Y.), Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) and J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.).

Douglas' 3,000-word stay questioned the right of the judge to sentence the Rosenbergs to death, because they were not tried under the 1946 Atomic Energy Act, but under the espionage act of 1917. The 1946 Act provides the "death penalty...may be imposed only upon recommendation of the jury..."

The Supreme Court was reconvened by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson on June 18 and heard the government petition to reverse the Douglas stay. It recessed until June 19 without announcing a decision.

In a speech on the House floor, Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.) June 18 said the Supreme Court has become "the perfect setup for this new cult" seeking to carry out policies of the New Deal. Rep. E. L. Forrester (D Ga.) said "they have been a court running wild completely."

BRAMBLETT INDICTED

Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.) June 17 was indicted by a federal grand jury on 18 counts of making false statements in connection with alleged payroll "kick backs," Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced.

The grand jury said the alleged offenses occurred between December, 1950, and April, 1951. Five counts charged that false statements were filed with the Disbursing Office of the House in connection with the payroll status of Mrs. Olga Hardaway and six with making false statements concerning checks totaling \$736 made out to Mrs. Hardaway. The seven other counts charged false statements in connection with \$3,300 in checks made out to Mrs. Margaret M. Swanson.

Bramblett June 18 entered a plea of innocent in the U.S. District Court. The court set bond at \$2,500 and fixed Oct. 19 as the tentative trial date.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS REQUEST

President Eisenhower June 15 asked Congress for supplemental appropriations totaling \$17,455,000 to finance activities under the Defense Production Act and the Housing and Rent Act in fiscal 1954.

The largest request was \$7 million for the Department of Commerce in handling defense materials, priorities and related activities.

In addition, \$1,890,000 was asked for administration of rent controls, \$3,250,000 for the Office of Defense Mobilization, and \$3,250,000 for the Small Defense Plants Administration.

The White House said the Eisenhower requests are \$32,545,000 less than former President Truman estimated.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee June 13 said "the Administration has failed to make a case" for extension as the Committee ended hearings on the six-month reprieve which President Eisenhower requested for the excess-profits tax. (See page 814).

Reed indicated prospects were slim for a Committee vote on extending the tax beyond the June 30 expiration date. "We're mighty busy," he said. By cutting foreign aid \$2 billion, the government would clear the way for expiration of EPT and for a personal income tax reduction June 30, he said.

June 15, Reed predicted in a copyrighted interview in the June 19 issue of U.S. News and World Report that, if tax cuts are not achieved "now, you will have a Democratic Congress next time."

MAY "EXPLORE" RUNAROUND

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) contended that the EPT extension will be cleared for floor action without the necessity of by-passing Reed, although he said Administration leaders may decide to "explore" by-passing possibilities.

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) June 17 recommended that many small companies be exempted from the excess-profits tax if that levy is continued.

Hendrickson, Chairman of the Small Business Committee's Taxation Subcommittee, urged that all firms making less than \$100,000 a year be exempted.

At present, only those earning less than \$25,000 are exempt.

Hendrickson said the loss of revenue from an increase in the exemption would be "relatively minor."

REED COMMITTEE BYPASS?

There are several methods available under rules of the House if Republican leaders decide to leap-frog over Chairman Daniel A. Reed's (R N.Y.) opposition to EPT and force any of several extension bills out of his Ways and Means Committee to the floor. Obviously, all risk Reed's displeasure, and the leaders are expected to exhaust other possibilities before resorting to parliamentary by-passes.

Three members of the Committee could request Reed to call a meeting for a vote on reporting an extension bill (such as HR 5782). If he should fail to comply within seven days, a majority of the 25 members could deposit a written request for a meeting with the Committee clerk, who would notify the members of a special meeting. Even if Reed should stay away, the Committee could meet with a quorum (majority) present.

The Rules Committee could report a resolution to the House for a special order of business--consideration of an EPT extension bill. A simple majority of the House could adopt the resolution, bringing the bill up for consideration.

The House could discharge the Ways and Means Committee from consideration of a bill through the cumbersome petition method. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 348).

On the first and third Monday of a month, the Speaker may recognize a Member to offer a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill. Two-thirds of the House must agree to the motion. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 348).

Theoretically, but not practically, an EPT extension could slip through as an amendment (rider) to another bill. Any member may raise a point of order that the amendment is not germane. An appeal from the Speaker's ruling on the point is possible, but House custom does not favor riders that are clearly not germane.

Other methods, such as the privilege rule applying to revenue and some other measures, could be used to give an extension bill priority for consideration by the House, but only after the Committee had reported it. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 348).

House Votes: Reciprocal Trade; Appropriations; Mutual Security

1. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 (HR 5495). Extend for one year the authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements under Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Smith (D Miss.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out title increasing membership of the Tariff Commission from six to seven. Rejected, 185-215, June 15. (See story, p. 800).
2. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 (HR 5495). Passage of the bill. Passed, 363-34, June 15.

3. 1951 vote. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (HR 1612). Extend to June 12, 1953, authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements. Simpson (R Pa.) amendment directing the Tariff Commission to determine minimum tariff rates for protection of U.S. industries, and require that if tariffs are lowered below that point, or if already lower are not raised to the minimum, full information shall be filed with Congress. ("Peril points" amendment.) Agreed to, 225-168, Feb. 7, 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 260).

TOTAL							REPUBLICAN							DEMOCRAT							
YEAS	185	363	225	217	394	340	YEAS	6	179	183	59	201	172	YEAS	178	183	42	177	192	167	
NAYS	218	34	168	179	21	35	NAYS	200	25	4	164	2	20	NAYS	15	9	163	15	0	15	
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		
ALABAMA																					
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	MAINE							
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 McIntire (R)	X	?	-	?	?	?	
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	MARYLAND							
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	IDAHO							2 Devereux (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
4 Roberts (D)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Post (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
6 Selden (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	ILLINOIS							3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
ARIZONA							16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Hyde (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
2 Patten (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
1 Rhodes (R)	X	?	-	N	Y	Y	25 Bishop (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Small (R)	X	?	-	N	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS							19 Chipfield (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS							
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	?	N	?	?	?	6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
4 Harris (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	24 Price (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Curtis (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Reed (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA							18 Velde (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Chicago—Cook County							12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
6 Condon (D)	?	?	-	Y	Y	Y	3 Busbey (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Church (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
10 Gubner (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
12 Hunter (R)	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	13 Wigglesworth (R)	X	?	Y	Y	?	?	
11 Johnson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	MICHIGAN							
4 Mailliard (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	?	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	12 Bennett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
8 Miller (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	4 McVey (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	8 Bentley (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
29 Phillips (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	?	Y	6 Clardy (R)	N	Y	-	?	?	?	
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Dondro (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
5 Shelley (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Vacancy							4 Hoffman (R)	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y	
28 Utt (R)	N	N	-	N	Y	Y	INDIANA							11 Knox (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
30 Wilson (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	4 Adair (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Meader (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
9 Younger (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Shafer (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
Los Angeles County							7 Bray (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	
21 Hiestand (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Detroit—Wayne County							
25 Hillings (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
19 Hollifield (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	
22 Holt (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Oakman (R)	N	Y	-	?	?	?	
18 Hosmer (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	?	8 Merrill (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
16 Jackson (R)	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	
17 King (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	IOWA							MINNESOTA							
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
24 Vacancy							6 Dolliver (R)	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
COLORADO							8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	5 Judd (R)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	X	?	Y	?	?	?	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Talie (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	?	?	Y	?	?	?	
CONNECTICUT							KANSAS							MISSISSIPPI							
3 Cretelia (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	3 George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Dodd (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
4 Morano (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Miller (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	?	3 Smith (D)	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	
AL Sadiak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	
DELAWARE							KENTUCKY							MISSOURI							
AL Warburton (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	
FLORIDA							8 Golden (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Campbell (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Cole (R)	N	N	-	N	Y	N	
7 Haley (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	3 Robison (D)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	2 Curtis (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Hillelson (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	2 Vacancy							1 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA							11 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Short (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
GEORGIA							4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	MONTANA							
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Long (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	
2 Pilcher (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	?	?	6 Morrison (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	?	
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	NEBRASKA							
3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
							3 Willis (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y								

4. Second Independent Offices Appropriation for fiscal 1954 (HR 5690). Provide \$5,284 billion for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Veterans' Administration, Selective Service System, and the Tennessee Valley Administration. Secrest (D Ohio) motion to recommitt bill with instructions to delete provision granting the VA power to determine the right of certain veterans to free hospitalization. Agreed to, 217-179, June 18. (See story, p. 803).

5. Second Independent Offices Appropriation for fiscal 1954. (HR 5690). Passage of bill. Passed, 394-2, June 18.
6. Mutual Security Act Extension (HR 5710). Adoption of the rule (H Res 291) to provide for consideration of the bill. Adopted, 340-35, June 18. (See story, p. 804).

RECORD VOTES

DECLARED STANDS

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken. (also used for Speaker—eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Harrison (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	N	11 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
2 Hruska (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	N	12 Shuford (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA							2 Berry (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
NEVADA							AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Young (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	TENNESSEE						
NEW HAMPSHIRE							OHIO							2 Baker (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Bender (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Davis (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY							8 Betts (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Ewins (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	1 Reece (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS						
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Osmer (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	?	10 Jenkins (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Dies (D)	?	✓	-	?	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gentry (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO							9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
AL Dempsey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Fernandez (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	?	1 Scherer (R)	N	Y	-	?	?	?	14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK							15 Secrest (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Pogue (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA							4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	?
26 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Regan (D)	N	Y	-	N	Y	?
27 Gwinn (R)	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Belcher (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
28 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	?	OREGON							5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
39 Osterag (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	3 Angell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	UTAH						
42 Pillion (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	?	2 Coon (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	?	2 Dawson (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	?	Y	N	Y	?	1 Stringfellow (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y
43 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	VERMONT						
35 Riehman (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA							AL Proby (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Bonin (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA						
36 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	4 Abbt (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	17 Bush (R)	X	?	Y	?	?	?	10 Broyhill (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
29 Wharton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	29 Corbett (R)	N	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
New York City							28 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	N	12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
24 Buckley (D)	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y	27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Celler (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	5 Tuck (D)	Y	Y	-	?	?	?
17 Coudert (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Wampler (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y
7 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 James (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	WASHINGTON						
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	24 Kearns (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	21 Kelley (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Dorn (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	N	3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Fine (D)	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y	13 McConnell (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino (R)	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Pelly (R)	N	?	-	N	Y	Y
8 Heller (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Mumma (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Tolleson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland (R)	N	Y	-	?	?	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA						
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Stauffer (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	6 Byrd (D)	N	N	-	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	X	X	-	?	?	?
4 Latham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	1 Mollohan (D)	N	N	-	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Philadelphia							4 Neal (R)	N	N	-	N	Y	Y
16 Powell (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	3 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN						
14 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							5 Green (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Vacancy						
9 Alexander (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND							7 Laird (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	✓	?	Y	?	?	?	10 O'Konski (R)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N
7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	SOUTH CAROLINA							6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	X	Y	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	WYOMING						
2 Fountain (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jonas (R)	N	Y	-	N	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							

Senate Votes: Appropriations; Controls

1. Agriculture Appropriations for fiscal 1954 (HR 5227). Make appropriations of \$716.8 million for the Agriculture Department. The House bill provided for \$712.7 million. Russell (D Ga.) amendment increasing funds for the Agriculture Conservation program by \$30 million (from \$195 million to \$225 million), in the nature of a substitute for the Williams (R Del.) amendment reducing ACP funds (by \$55 million from \$195 million to \$140 million). Agreed to, 38-37, June 15. (A vote "yea" indicates support of the Russell increase). (See story, p. 803).
2. Agriculture Appropriations for fiscal 1954 (HR 5227). Williams (R Del.), amendment, as modified by Russell (D Ga.) increasing funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program from the Appropriations Committee figure of \$195 million to \$225 million. Rejected, 38-38, June 15. (A vote "yea" indicates support of the increase.)

3. Agriculture Appropriations for fiscal 1954 (HR 5227). Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program by \$50 million (from the Committee-approved \$195 million to \$145 million). Rejected, 22-51, June 15.
4. Economic Controls (S 1081). Extend Defense Production Act to June 30, 1955, and provide for temporary economic controls. Knowland (R Calif.) motion to take up conference report. Agreed to, 39-39, (Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break the tie), June 18. (See story, p. 804).
5. Economic Controls (S 1081). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to table Long (D La.) motion to reconsider vote by which Knowland's motion to take up the conference report was agreed to. Agreed to, 41-41. (Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break the tie), June 18.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE						REPUBLICANS						DEMOCRATS					
YEAS	38	38	22	39	41	YEAS	6	6	16	39	41	YEAS	32	32	6	0	0
NAYS	37	38	51	39	41	NAYS	32	32	19	0	0	NAYS	5	6	32	38	40
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA						MAINE						OHIO					
Hill (D)	✓	✓	X	N	N	Payne (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Bricker (R)	N	N	Y	✓	✓
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Taft (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y
ARIZONA						MARYLAND						OKLAHOMA					
Goldwater (R)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Beall (R)	N	N	Y	✓	✓	Kerr (D)	✓	✓	X	N	N
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	N	X	N	Butler (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Monroney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						MASSACHUSETTS						OREGON					
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	N	X	X	Kennedy (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Morse (I)	✓	✓	X	N	N
CALIFORNIA						MICHIGAN						PENNSYLVANIA					
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Ferguson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Duff (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Potter (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Martin (R)	X	X	✓	Y	Y
COLORADO						MINNESOTA						RHODE ISLAND					
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Green (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Millikin (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Pastore (D)	X	X	Y	X	X
CONNECTICUT						MISSISSIPPI						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Bush (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Purtell (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Stennis (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE						MISSOURI						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Frear (D)	X	X	Y	N	N	Hennings (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Case (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington (D)	✓	✓	X	N	N	Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						MONTANA						TENNESSEE					
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Gore (D)	Y	Y	N	X	X
Smathers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Murray (D)	✓	✓	X	X	X	Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA						NEBRASKA						TEXAS					
George (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Butler (R)	N	N	N	✓	✓	Daniel (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Russell (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Griswold (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
IDAHOO						NEVADA						UTAH					
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Malone (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Bennett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	X	X	✓	Y	Y	McCarran (D)	Y	Y	X	N	N	Watkins (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						VERMONT					
Dirksen (R)	X	X	?	✓	Y	Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	✓	✓	Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Tobey (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	Flanders (R)	X	X	X	Y	Y
INDIANA						NEW JERSEY						VIRGINIA					
Capehart (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Byrd (D)	N	N	Y	N	N
Jenner (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	N
IOWA						NEW MEXICO						WASHINGTON					
Gillette (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Anderson (D)	X	N	Y	N	N	Jackson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Chavez (D)	Y	Y	X	X	X	Magnuson (D)	✓	✓	X	N	N
KANSAS						NEW YORK						WEST VIRGINIA					
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Ives (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	X	X	X	Y	Y	Lehman (D)	?	?	?	N	N	Neely (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY						NORTH CAROLINA						WISCONSIN					
Clements (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	McCarthy (R)	N	N	N	✓	Y
Cooper (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	✓
LOUISIANA						NORTH DAKOTA						WYOMING					
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Langer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Barrett (R)	N	N	X	Y	Y
Long (D)	Y	Y	N	X	N	Young (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Hunt (D)	?	?	?	N	N



(JUNE 12-18)

weekly committee roundup

Action

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 16 approved a "clean" bill (S 2150; S Rept 441) to create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. The vote was 13-2, with Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.) and J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) voting against.

As reported the bill is similar to S 589, approved by a subcommittee June 3. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 743.)

S 2150 would authorize the U.S. to build that part of the 27-foot deep Seaway in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence. Canada would build the other sections, giving ocean-going ships access to Lake Erie. (For House Committee testimony, see p. 816).

TREATY POWERS -- By a 9-5 vote the Senate Judiciary Committee June 15 favorably reported a revamped resolution (S J Res 1; S Rept 412) embodying a constitutional amendment which would limit the treaty-making powers of the President. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 743). Accompanying the favorable majority report was a dissenting minority report filed by Sens. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.).

The resolution provides that any treaty which conflicts with the Constitution would be invalid, and that a treaty would become effective as internal law in the U.S. only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of the treaty. The measure would give both the House and Senate power to regulate executive and other agreements with foreign nations.

The minority group contended that "the President would no longer have control over foreign relations since Congress could regulate his conduct of such affairs down to the last detail." They said that if such an amendment were now part of the Constitution, "the conclusion of an armistice agreement in Korea would be virtually impossible" without special Congressional authority.

The majority maintained that the amendment would not "prevent the President and the Senate from concluding a treaty otherwise valid under the Constitution," and would "prevent the reduction of the states' power... through ratification of treaties."

In a separate report, Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), Judiciary Chairman, said he believed further efforts should be made to draft a compromise measure which President Eisenhower could approve. "I have no desire to see a remedy affected which might prove worse than the ill sought to be cured," he said.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), principal sponsor of the resolution, said after a June 16 conference with the President that he and Mr. Eisenhower have the same purpose, and the only question was one of "wording." Bricker also said June 16 he has the support of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) in efforts to obtain early Senate action on the resolution.

WILEY CRITICIZED

A Wisconsin state GOP convention June 13, adopted a resolution criticizing Sen. Wiley for his opposition to the treaty-limit proposal, and asking him to reconsider his stand. Wiley charged June 16 that "certain persons engineered" the convention resolution which he claimed would "turn the clock back" and "wreck our foreign policy."

KATYN MASSACRE -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee June 17 voted 19-4 to shelve a resolution (H Res 63) to ask the United Nations to start action against Russia for wartime mass murders in the Katyn Forest. Thurston B. Morton, Assistant Secretary of State, wrote the Committee "no useful purpose would be served by further action." An investigation of the massacre was conducted during the 82nd Congress -- of which Morton was a member -- by a Subcommittee headed by Rep. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), author of H Res 63. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 173.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE -- The Senate Finance Committee met June 18 to consider HR 5495, the Trade Agreements Act extension passed by the House (see pages 800-2), and voted not to hold public hearings.

Instead, Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) announced, statements will be accepted through June 23 and the Committee will meet again June 24. The statements and a digest of House Ways and Means Committee hearings will be studied.

Although Millikin had said he foresaw little difficulty in obtaining the Committee's approval of the bill, Democratic members promised to resist the provision increasing Tariff Commission membership from six to seven, allowing a Republican majority. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said the reciprocal trade program "might as well be thrown out the window" if the Senate accepts the expansion.

HR 5496

The House Ways and Means Committee met in executive session June 16 and 17 to discuss HR 5496, a bill to add protective features to the extension of the Trade Agreements Act embodied in HR 5495, passed by the House June 15. Another executive meeting on the bill was scheduled for June 19.

ALASKA -- A House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee voted June 17 to table a bill (HR 1916) to let Alaskans elect their own governor. The action was taken on a motion by Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.). He explained that he felt approval of the bill would not be in good faith following the Subcommittee's approval of statehood legislation. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 679, 743.)

PLANT INSPECTION -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 16 ordered a favorable report on a "clean" bill (HR 5740) to restore to the federal Food and Drug Administration authority for plant inspections. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 681-682.)

The authority was requested by President Eisenhower after the Supreme Court held present law does not permit inspectors to enter food processing plants unless voluntarily admitted.

RUBBER PLANTS -- The House Armed Services Committee June 17 favorably reported a "clean" bill (HR 5728; H Rept 593) designed to sell the government's \$300 million synthetic rubber industry to private interests by June 1, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 779.)

The bill would establish a temporary three-man commission to negotiate the sale of 26 war-built facilities to individuals and corporations able to assure continued output of 500,000 long tons of general purpose synthetic rubber, and 53,000 long tons of butyl rubber per year.

FOREIGN AID -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 13 reported a foreign aid authorization bill (S 2128; S Rept 403) with a \$5,318,732,500 total. This was \$6 million more than authorizations tentatively approved by the Senate unit June 10. (CQ Weekly Report pp. 776-777; for House debate, see page 804.)

The Committee restored \$5 million it had cut from the \$10 million request for resettlement of European refugees, and put back \$1 million it had cut from the \$1.825 million request for freight charges on relief shipments.

Sens. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) and William Langer (R N.D.) voted against reporting the measure favorably.

The Senate June 15 referred the foreign aid authorization bill to the Senate Armed Services Committee which completed work on it June 18 without voting any cuts in authorizations. The Committee approved an amendment by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) to provide that \$98,396,000 worth of foreign credits which the U.S. had planned to spend abroad on foreign aid in fiscal 1954 must first go to the U.S. Treasury and then be appropriated.

IMMIGRATION -- The Immigration Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee decided June 17 to consider further a bill (S 1917) to admit 240,000 European refugees beyond quotas during the next two years. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 779.) Additional public hearings are possible, a Subcommittee spokesman said June 18.

LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY -- The House Appropriations Committee June 17 reported a bill (HR 5805; H Rept 598) carrying appropriations totaling \$80,686,540 for House operations, the Judiciary and other federal units in fiscal 1954.

The measure would appropriate \$24,989,110 for the House. (Money for Senate operations will be added when it acts on the bill.) Original budget estimates for the House were \$654,945 more than the House Committee approved.

Included were recommendations of \$5,968,200 for the Capitol Architect and the Botanic Garden, \$9,323,800 for the Library of Congress; \$13.9 million for the Government Printing Office, and \$26,179,520 for the Judiciary. The Committee voted to refuse funds for subsistence payments to federal circuit judges when the expenses are

incurred in the city where the judge's official headquarters are located.

INTERIOR FUNDS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 18 reported out the bill (HR 4828; H Rept. 445) carrying \$451,256,940 for the Department of the Interior in fiscal 1954. The House April 28 had voted \$406,130,343 for the Department. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 572). The Senate bill recommended cuts of more than \$3 million in the amount requested by President Eisenhower, and more than \$156 million in the sum asked for by former President Truman.

LEAVE RULES -- A Senate-House conference Committee agreed June 15 on a compromise version of a bill (HR 4654) to repeal the law requiring government workers to take their previous year's leave by June 30. (For House and Senate action on the bill, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 573, 706).

The compromise would:

Repeal section 401 (the Thomas rider) of the 1953 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, which requires employees to "use it or lose it" within six months after the calendar year during which leave is earned

Amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to limit future total accruable leave and total lump-sum cash payment to 30 days. Employees could keep leave credits of more than 30 days which already had been accumulated.

Remove positions filled by Presidential appointment from provisions of the Leave Act. Employees in these positions could keep leave already accrued, but could not acquire more.

New Hearings

TAX REVISION -- The House Ways and Means Committee June 16 began hearings on proposals to overhaul the nation's tax structure with a view toward removal of inequities.

The hearings' goal is the first general revision of the federal tax structure in 75 years. Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said the Committee hopes to make its recommendations early in 1954.

Reps. Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) and Leonor Sullivan (D Mo.) testified in support of tax relief for working mothers. At present, the law does not allow deductions for expenses incurred for child care while mothers are at work.

Reps. Overton Brooks (D La.) and Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) urged an increase in the individual income tax exemption from \$600 to \$1,000. Reed agreed the exemption should be more than \$600, but said a \$400 increase would cost the Treasury more than \$9 billion annually. Rep. Noah Mason (R Ill.) suggested a "gradual" increase in exemptions, and supported an initial step-up to \$700.

Thomas N. Tarleau, American Bar Association, urged that the present deduction of wages paid to a dependent be disallowed. Since these wages "reduce the extent of the recipients dependency," he explained, "it is undesirable" to allow the deduction while "also allowing the dependency credit."

Reps. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) and Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) favored permitting taxpayers to claim the \$600 dependence allowance for children they support, even though not legally adopted.

JUNE 17 --

Dr. David B. Allman, American Medical Association, urged the Committee to grant more liberal tax deductions for medical expenses, including medical insurance. He said a proposal along this line would "encourage people to look after their own health" rather than "turn to government for assistance."

Pauline E. Mandigo, General Federation of Women's Clubs, said tax relief for medical costs should not be limited to "extraordinary and catastrophic" medical expenses.

Spokesmen for physically handicapped groups urged allowances for handicapped persons' special expenses. Among them were: Norman Modell, Eastern Paralyzed Veterans Association; Robert Conklin and Paul A. Strachan, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

JUNE 18 --

Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) urged revisions to permit income tax deductions for residential property losses caused by abnormally high waters.

HOUSING HEARINGS -- The Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees began hearings on five bills concerned with the nation's housing problems. Four of the bills (S 2103, 1864, 1848 and HR 5667) would amend the National Housing Act of 1949. The other measure (S 1621) would expand and extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farm loan authority of the Veterans' Affairs Administrator and provide additional funds for the program.

SENATE

Guy O. Hollyday, Federal Housing Commissioner, June 15 told the Senate Committee it would be "the worst thing in the world" to promise an increase in the allowable interest rates on insured mortgages.

Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and Hollyday testified the supply of money from private lenders for government-insured mortgages was "tight" but they hoped the situation would improve without drastic government action. Both favored enactment of S 2103.

Thomas P. Coogan, Director of the Defense Department's Armed Forces Housing Agency, and Robert H. Richards, Deputy Secretary for Family Housing of the Air Force, requested extension for two years instead of one of sections dealing with military housing.

Thomas B. King, Director of the Veterans Administration's Loan Guaranty Service, supported a Federal National Mortgage Association one-for-one sale and purchase provision.

JUNE 18 --

E. M. Spiegel, president of the National Association of Home Builders, favored S 2103 in principle, but urged that provisions be made to give the President power to lower down payments on VA and FHA insured homes if conditions warranted. William J. Levitt, president of Levitt & Sons, Inc., and Samuel E. Neel of the Mortgage Bankers Association, also favored the bill.

JUNE 17 --

William Leibold of the Committee on Slum Clearance, Vice Chancellor Frank Howley of New York

University, William Zeckendorf of Webb & Knapp, Richardson Pratt of Pratt Institute and Peter Grimm of William White Real Estate Company all testified in support of S 1864.

Jerry Bialac, vice president of the Rental Development Corporation of America, spoke in favor of providing prior commitment authority to FNMA to purchase certain mortgages where applications are pending. Randy Hamilton of the American Municipal Association recommended extension of the grants-in-aid for community facilities provision.

Elmer W. Henderson of the American Council on Human Rights urged S 2103 be amended to permit occupancy of FHA insured properties by all persons, regardless of race, religion or national origin, and to permit advance commitment authority for cooperative housing.

JUNE 18 --

Ben Fisher, Director of the National CIO Housing Committee, said he suggested that FHA mortgage insurance be limited to moderately-priced housing.

John A. Reilly of the American Bankers Association urged that governmental authority to buy mortgages be ended "at the earliest possible time."

HOUSE

Cole appeared before the House group June 16 at its opening hearing. He said he had been authorized by the Budget Bureau to advise that enactment of HR 5667, an omnibus housing bill, would be in accord with the President's program. Cole said his agency has been studying a reduction of down payments on FHA insured homes, but he did not believe the time was "right" to make suggestions for easing them.

Coogan, Richards, Spiegel and Neel all testified before the House Committee June 17 in support of HR 5667, with recommendations for amendments and extensions.

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION -- The House Government Operations Committee June 17 began hearings on President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 6, for the Department of Defense. The plan was submitted April 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 586.)

Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) May 27 introduced a resolution (H J Res 264) to strike from the plan provisions for increasing the power of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 701.)

Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of Defense, urged approval of the plan, and rejection of H J Res 264. He denied that the plan would create a powerful Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, saying it meant increased "managerial efficiency."

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King (Ret.), wartime head of the Navy, opposed the increased powers to the Chairman.

JUNE 18 --

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Johnson (Ret.), chairman of the board of Johnson and Johnson, told the group that the Army General Staff, with the President's backing, is trying to have part of a long-range program approved to gain

absolute military power. Johnson, wartime head of the War Production Board, said the Army's goal, in its "unrelenting struggle for power" is a Prussian-type single Chief of Staff.

Nelson Rockefeller, chairman of the committee that prepared the plan, said "these fears" of a single Joint Chief "are entirely unjustified."

SCHOOL AID -- The House Education and Labor Committee continued taking testimony June 12 on the extension of federal aid for schools in areas where government programs have overburdened local facilities.

Local overcrowded conditions were described by Oscar V. Rose, Midwest City, Okla. and Leonard Maine, Portsmouth, R. I.

On June 15, favorable testimony was received from five educators, and from Herschel Moore, Ark. State Department of Education.

Dr. Edgar Fuller, National Council of Chief State School Officers, June 16 recommended continuation of the present program with certain changes. He urged a flat \$90 per school year allotment for each pupil, instead of the present graduated scale of payments.

L. P. Sturgeon, Texas State Associate Commissioner for Education, testified that 229 of the 2,036 operating school districts in Texas receive federal aid under the program, which expires June 30.

The group concluded hearings June 17. Mary Condon, Montana State Superintendent of Schools, asked for continued federal aid for the Indian children in Montana. Also favoring extension were: H. H. Chambers, Grand Prairie, Tex., Superintendent of Schools; and L. L. Woodruff, Des Moines County, Iowa, Superintendent of Schools.

MERCHANT MARINE -- Hearings to investigate the operating and construction subsidies for shipping began before the Maritime Matters Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Rear Adm. R. E. Wilson, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff for the Military Sea Transportation Service, June 16 and 17 recommended a merchant fleet construction program of 165 cargo ships, six passenger ships and 43 tankers to meet possible military needs.

James A. Farrell, Jr., president of Farrell Lines, Inc., speaking June 17 for 14 steamship companies in the Committee of American Shipping Lines Serving Essential Foreign Trade Routes, listed these threats to the American position in foreign shipping:

Approaching obsolescence of a large portion of the American fleet, the re-appearance of large and modern foreign flag fleets, American subsidization of foreign fleets, competition of federally owned ships with private industry, and the lack of a consistent federal policy of aid to the domestic industry.

Solon B. Turman, President of Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., recommended increases in the number of passenger, passenger-cargo and tanker vessels to provide effective competition with foreign flag fleets.

GERMAN DEBTS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 17 began hearings on Executives D, E, F, and G, treaties for the settlement of German external debts. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 487.)

In a letter to Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) June 17 Secretary of State John Foster Dulles wrote: "By restoring normal financial relations between Germany and other countries, the agreements will contribute substantially to restoring the fabric of trade and finance which was disrupted by the war."

Also advocating ratification of the treaties were: Warren Lee Pierson, U. S. representative on the Tripartite Commission for German Debts, which negotiated the treaties; James W. Riddleberger, Director, Bureau of German Affairs, State Department; and Elting Arnold, Assistant General Counsel, Treasury Department.

Eric G. Kaufman, a former Berlin banker who now is a naturalized American and a New York lawyer, urged modifications. He said the treaties would "inject still more uncertainty and risk...into international financial relations."

Other creditors, including representatives of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, supported the treaties and the hearings ended.

COLORADO PROJECT -- The Senate Interior Committee's Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee June 15 heard Colorado's Senators, Eugene D. Millikin (R) and Edwin C. Johnson (D) testify on S 964 to authorize construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado. Also testifying for the bill was Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of Interior. House hearings on a similar bill (HR 236) began June 8. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 778).

Testimony for the bill was received June 16 from the following witnesses: Jean S. Breitenstein, Colorado Water Conservation Board; Royce Tipton, Colorado Water Conservation Board; Raymond Matthew, Colorado River Board of Calif.; Northcutt Ely, Colorado River Board of California; J. G. Will, Upper Colorado River Compact Commission;

And, L. R. Patterson, Colorado Public Service Co.; Lewis Amend, Colorado REA Association; Damian Ducy, Water Development Association of Southeast Colorado, and James T. McBroom, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.

CONTAINER MARKING -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held a one-day hearing June 12 on a bill (S 1962) to require the marking, "U.S. of America," on all export goods containers.

Samuel W. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, testified in favor of the bill's purposes but recommended making compliance voluntary. The bill provides for mandatory compliance, but has no penalty provisions. Army and Navy Department officials agreed.

John J. Shaughnessy, a Brooklyn, N.Y., packaging specialist, favored the bill, saying he does not believe a voluntary measure would work.

BANK HOLDING COMPANIES -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee began hearings June 12 on legislation (S 76; S 1118) to

define bank holding companies and provide for their control and regulation.

George Boyles, American Bankers Association, testified it would be "most desirable" to restrict the expansion of bank holding companies, and make them release their non-banking interests. Boyles approved Chairman Homer E. Capehart's (R Ind.) definition that would make any company a bank holding company if it owned or controlled voting rights of 25 per cent of the stock of two or more banks, or of another holding company.

H. Earl Cook, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said no bank should be allowed to buy any asset from its holding company, or from any non-banking subsidiary of the holding company. Harry J. Harding, Independent Bankers Association, 12th Reserve District, urged favorable action on S 1118.

IMPOUND MAILS -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee June 16 held open hearings on a bill (HR 569) authorizing the Postmaster General to impound mail addressed to fictitious addresses, persons conducting lotteries or sending obscene matter through the mails, or mail containing postal money order in payment for lotteries.

Bishop Wilbur Hammaker of the Methodist Church's Board of Temperance, Dr. Joseph M. Dawson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, and Martin Work, executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men, testified in favor of the measure.

RESERVE OFFICERS -- The House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 3 June 17 considered a bill (HR 1222) dealing with the determination in advance of the number of reserve officers in active status needed for planned mobilization requirements. Col. C. M. Boyer, executive director of the Reserve Officers Association, testified of complaints against the Army and Air Force Reserve programs. He said Navy and Marine reservists were generally well satisfied with their arrangements.

Continued Hearings

EXCESS-PROFITS -- The House Ways and Means Committee concluded hearings June 13 on the President's request for six-month extension of the excess-profits tax beyond its scheduled expiration on June 30. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 779-80, 762-63.) Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), still opposed to extension, scheduled no Committee action on EPT.

June 11, 12 and 13, opponents of the tax and advocates of retroactive relief -- primarily business spokesmen -- dominated the hearings. Exceptions were Edward D. Hollander, of Americans for Democratic Action, and Rowland Jones, Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, who withdrew his organization's "historic" opposition to EPT because of budget-balancing considerations. Opponents said EPT penalizes business growth.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS -- The Intergovernmental Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations June 16 concluded its hearings on federal competition with private enterprise. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 778).

The group was told by Benjamin Josephs, representing the National Retail Liquor Package Stores, Inc., that illegal liquor sales on military posts are cutting in on private business, causing big tax losses, misusing government personnel and disrupting distribution of alcoholic beverages.

Clem D. Johnston, a vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., called for a complete review and curtailment of the "Defense Department's vast empire of commercial and industrial enterprise." He said that Department is competing with private enterprise "in nearly every segment of our economy."

Thomas B. Crowley of San Francisco, representing West Coast tugboat and marine salvage operators, urged that the Navy be removed from the salvage business. He said private business could do it more efficiently and cheaply.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY -- The House Public Works Committee June 12 continued its hearings into legislation (H J Res 104) providing for U.S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 778.) (For Senate Committee action, see page 811.)

William E. Fowler, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., said the steel-making cities of Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Wheeling are "badly in need" of the economic stimulus the proposed Seaway would provide.

Harry C. Brockel, Port Director for Milwaukee, said it is inconceivable that "Congress would permit our equity" in St. Lawrence development to "go by default to a friendly but foreign nation."

Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation, favored financing the project through sale of bonds.

Also testifying in support were: J. T. Sanders, National Grange; John W. Edelman, Textile Workers of America; Byron Frederick, Ohio State Grange; Angus MacDonald, National Farmers Union; Wallace J. Campbell, Cooperative League of the U.S.;

And, Clyde Ellis, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; George Haberman, Wisconsin Federation of Labor; Frank X. Martell, Detroit County Council, AFL; William J. Hull, Ohio Valley Improvement Association; Ray Teagarden, Kansas State Grange; Ray Jump, Indiana State Grange, and Oliver A. Reynolds, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

JUNE 15 --

Gregory B. Prince, Association of American Railroads, opposed development saying the cost would be far in excess of the estimated \$88 million U.S. cost. He stated that \$100 million of the cost which was to have been charged to navigation is being shifted to a companion power project to be built by Canada and an American partner to be designated by the Federal Power Commission.

JUNE 16 --

Prince said the proposed Seaway was economically unjustified and not necessary to national defense. Walter P. Hedden, Port of New York Authority, said Seaway development might divert about 3.5 million tons of traffic from New York annually.

Alvin Shapiro, National Federation of American Shipping, testified that less than two per cent of the ships in the 15 million deadweight ton U.S. merchant marine could operate in the proposed Seaway with full loads.

Capt. K. B. Bragg (Ret.), formerly in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, told the group this was a bad time to spend money on new projects.

Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.) read a statement of opposition on behalf of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. Also opposed were: James W. Danahy, New York City West Side Association of Commerce, and P. Granville Curry, Albany, N.Y. Port District Commission.

JUNE 17 --

Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.) told the Committee he would support the project because its size had been whittled down, and he is "firmly convinced" that it is required for national defense. He also supports it, he said, because it is part of the President's program, and will bring new industry to Buffalo, N.Y.

N. R. Daniellian, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, estimated that annual toll revenues from the proposed Seaway would be approximately double the annual costs. His figures assumed, he said, a three per cent interest rate on bonds, a five year period of construction, and a 50-year amortization period.

Earl M. Richards, Republic Steel Corporation, told the group that the world iron ore situation "impels positive and immediate action" on the Seaway. "I cannot see how any man in public life," he said, "can do other than support the...Improved waterway."

Also testifying in support were: Foster Winter, J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, and Joseph B. Ayers, Great Lakes Steamship Co.

JUNE 18 --

Hearing closed with opposition witnesses. Former Rep. Tom Pickett (D Tex.), National Coal Association, asserted it would be a "fiscal indiscretion" for Congress to authorize the project. A similar argument was advanced by Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.).

Also testifying in opposition was Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers of America.

WINTER PEAS -- A House Agriculture subcommittee began hearings June 17 on the sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 80,000 tons of Austrian winter peas to three West Coast concerns.

Howard H. Gordon, Production and Marketing Administration, defended the sale as "entirely proper" and "good business."

Rep. John F. Shelley (D Calif.), who asked for the probe, urged the group to find out if "political favoritism" was involved in the transaction. The sale was negotiated by Department of Agriculture officials appointed by the new Republican Administration.

On June 18, Republicans and Democrats clashed over the conduct of the hearing. Chairman Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) said Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), who was questioning a Department official was going "far afield."

Cooley charged that Hoeven was trying to "stop my interrogation." Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) said the deal "stinks" and added that he thought Hoeven was trying to "whitewash" it.

JUSTICE PROBE -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee

Investigating the Department of Justice June 12 continued its inquiry into the Department's handling of alleged tax fraud cases. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 780.)

Former head of the Tax Division T. Lamar Caudle was recalled. He amplified his testimony concerning a 1949 tax case settlement by Dr. Olaf Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., in which, he said Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) was instrumental. He added the settlement was not "fair."

Caudle agreed with Subcommittee Chairman Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) that "unusual circumstances" surrounded the case, and that it was handled in a "very unorthodox form."

JUNE 15 --

The Subcommittee voted to invite Supreme Court Associate Justice Tom C. Clark to appear before it. Clark's name figured in the group's investigations of the Kansas City vote fraud case, the Roy E. Crummer mail fraud case and the Olson case.

Irvin Goldstein, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, denied that he tried to squelch a 1951 San Francisco grand jury investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau's operations there.

He also denied trying to punish Charles O'Gara, former Assistant U.S. Attorney, who was interrupted while presenting information to the grand jury on May 16, 1951.

Goldstein said he was "amazed" by some of O'Gara's statements. He quoted O'Gara as saying he intended to investigate federal judge Michael J. Roach and former U.S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy. Goldstein said he was hired by former Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney to help then-U.S. Attorney Chauncey Tramutolo handle the San Francisco grand jury probes.

JUNE 16 --

Goldstein denied "emphatically" that he had a San Francisco public relations expert, Russell W. Duke, indicted in a maneuver to suppress evidence. Duke is presently facing indictment for contempt by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) Permanent Investigating Subcommittee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 605.)

The witness testified that he represented Arthur Samish, California lobbyist, in a tax case after once recommending that a perjury complaint against Samish be dropped. He added that a "thorough and adequate" probe was made of the situation in San Francisco.

JUNE 17 --

Former Deputy Attorney General Peyton Ford denied he ever made an agreement concerning the Olson tax settlement. Ford added he does not believe any agreement existed. Chairman Keating reminded Ford that Caudle testified the agreement was not "fair." Ford said Caudle was mistaken and added that Justice Clark said he made no agreement on the case, but had one or two conferences about it.

Clark declined to appear before the group because of a desire to keep out of the "strife of public affairs and partisan politics." He explained his refusal in a letter to Keating, who said the matter will be referred to the full Committee.

JUNE 18 --

The full Judiciary Committee postponed until June 23 the question of whether to subpoena Clark. Keating said he would request the subpoena, and that it would be "the first order of business."

MCCARTHY "PLOT" -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee was told June 18 that a alleged Pittsburgh Communist boasted he had been picked by Communist leaders to kill Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Joseph D. Mazzei, who said he was an FBI counter-spy posing as a Communist, identified Lou Bortz as the man who made the boast in Dec. 1952. Mazzei said he was an undercover agent for the FBI from 1951 until March 26, 1952, when he testified in court against convicted Communist leader Steve Nelson of Pittsburgh.

Bortz, seated among the spectators at the hearing, was called to the stand. Asked by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) if he were assigned to kill McCarthy, Bortz refused to answer on ground of possible self-incrimination. On the same ground, he refused to answer whether he knew Mazzei, was, or is now a member of the Communist Party.

Mundt announced he would send a transcript of the testimony to the Justice Department to determine whether the conspiracy described by Mazzei might be "carrying contempt of Congress to the nth degree."

INTERNAL SECURITY -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigating subversion in education and government June 12 made public the record of a closed-door session at which former government employees Craig S. Vincent and Mrs. Margaret B. Bennett Porter refused to answer questions about alleged Communist activities. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 780).

Vincent June 13 said he refused to answer Subcommittee questions about Communist activities on a New Mexico ranch he operates and while he was a government employee "because they invaded my private life, my opinions and my private business."

On June 16, four former wartime employees of the Office of Strategic Services invoked the Fifth Amendment, which provides against self-incrimination, when queried about Communist activities before, during and after their employment with the agency.

Milton Wolff, national commander of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade whose members fought in the Spanish Civil War, called the questions asked "ridiculous" and said that if the Subcommittee had the information it claimed to have it would be acting on it rather than asking questions about it. Helen B. Tenney refused to answer any questions and Irving Fajans and Saul Carson parried questions about membership in the Communist Party.

The Subcommittee indicated its search for Communist teachers might be ended in areas where local authorities can handle the situation.

Joseph B. Cavallaro, chairman of the New York City Board of Higher Education, June 17 told the group machinery was being set up to ferret out subversion in the four colleges under its control.

Herbert A. Philbrick told the group that Dr. Helen Dean Markham, who was cleared of Communist affiliation by the Harvard Corporation, was described by Richard Edsall as a Communist. Edsall was named by Philbrick as the head of a "deeply secret cell of the Communist Party" in Boston.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- A subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee held hearings in Columbus, Ohio, June 17 and 18, primarily to hear testimony by Byron T. Darling, dismissed Ohio State University professor who refused to tell the Committee March 13 whether he had been a Communist. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 378.) Darling again refused to answer on June 18, relying on the Fifth Amendment. He was questioned about a Young Communist League cell at Michigan State College, where he taught in 1936 and 1937.

Dr. Bella Dodd of New York City, a former Communist Party leader, testified June 17 that "many people were pushed into communism during the 1930's by their fear of Fascism."

June 15, the Committee discussed, in executive session, communism in the entertainment field.

PLANE PROCUREMENT -- The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1 June 11 announced it would investigate a C-123 airplane contract to the Chase Aircraft Company. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Chairman, said the group had completed its probe of Air Force contracts for C-119 cargo planes. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 781).

Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) June 12 asked Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott to "terminate immediately" a contract with the Kaiser-Fraser Corp. for C-119's, as a result of the hearings. He recommended that a Maryland aircraft company be allowed to complete the contract. Henry J. Kaiser June 17 described as "grossly misleading" cost comparisons given to the Subcommittee. Kaiser asked Bridges for chance to present "our side of the story."

The Subcommittee June 17 invited Kaiser and Richard Boutelle, president of the Maryland concern, Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp., to appear before it June 23.

Appropriations

FOREIGN AID FUNDS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 15 began hearings on the foreign aid appropriations for fiscal 1954. House and Senate Committee action on the mutual security authorization bills which set the limit on the amount Congress can appropriate for foreign aid has been completed. (See Pages 804, 812.)

Dr. James B. Conant, U.S. High Commissioner to Germany, testified in behalf of the \$39,966,700 budget for his office, which is part of the over-all foreign aid appropriation request, and includes about \$21 million for the U.S. information program in Germany.

Conant said he "regrets" the publicity which attended McCarthy's campaign against books written by Communists and on the shelves of U.S. overseas libraries. McCarthy maintained the books were not removed "until exposed publicly," while Conant contended that the removal could have been accomplished "with a minimum of publicity." (See page 798).

AIR FORCE -- In a letter June 15 to Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Armed Services, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, retiring Air Force Chief of Staff, said an addition of \$1.435 billion to the Administration's \$11.688 billion appropriations request would "enable the Air Force to continue its building up to a 143-wing objective."

The Eisenhower request for the Air Force was \$5 billion less than former President Truman sought. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said June 17 he is "not wedded to the \$5 billion cut" in new Air Force funds, and added that the Vandenberg suggestion "probably will carry considerable weight with the Appropriations Committee."

At a June 16 news conference, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said he saw "nothing" in the Vandenberg proposal to make him change his recommendations.

AUSTRIAN CURRENCY -- Following a Senate Appropriations Committee investigation and secret hearings, Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said June 17 that "many millions of dollars" of U.S. aid to Austria may have been diverted by "currency manipulations and foreign exchange" irregularities between 1948 and 1951. Bridges said the U.S. has asked for a \$1.15 million refund "which the Austrian government is now in the process of paying under protest."

COMMITTEE BRIEFS

INTERIOR SUBCOMMITTEES

The Chairmanships of two House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittees were changed June 16 as a result of the resignation from Congress of Rep. Norris Poulson (R Calif.). (See page 798).

Poulson was Chairman of the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee. His place will be assumed by Rep. William H. Harrison (R Neb.). Harrison was Chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee. His post will be taken by Rep. E. Y. Berry (R S.D.).

"UNFIT" WHEAT -- The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry June 15 issued a report charging fraud and abuses in imports of more than 60 million bushels of damaged Canadian wheat -- officially classed as unfit for human consumption. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 646, 647). The report said some of the wheat was milled for human use, recommended "criminal action in those cases where warranted."

VOICE OF AMERICA -- The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Overseas Information in a report June 13 urged President Eisenhower to take a personal hand in strengthening the U.S. propaganda-information program. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 469 and 782). The report called for "strong and informed direction at the top."

JUNE 19 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, June 19 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be covered in the appropriate section of the June 26 CQ Weekly Report.)

Floor Action

After Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) and Democratic Leader Sam Rayburn (Tex.) urged support for President Eisenhower's foreign aid program, the House June 19 voted down several attempts to reduce authorizations for foreign aid funds. (See page 804). The House then passed the bill (HR 5710).

Committees

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

The House Ways and Means Committee June 19 unanimously approved a plan to streamline U.S. customs procedures. The simplification of procedures was listed as a "must" for this session of Congress by the Conference of Republican Senators. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 731).

The Committee agreed on a revised version, to be introduced the week beginning June 22 by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio). The bill will keep at \$1 the value of goods received by mail in the U.S. without payment of a duty. The Eisenhower Administration had recommended a raise to \$3.

JUSTICE PROBE

The House Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating the Justice Department was told June 19 that no evidence that would warrant prosecution of anyone in the San Francisco Internal Revenue Bureau office was found. (See p. 816). The witness, Ray Weaver, was a Bureau agent who helped investigate the office in 1951.

Other Developments

ROSENBERG STAY SET ASIDE

The Supreme Court June 19 set aside the stay of execution issued by Justice William O. Douglas to atomic secrets spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. (See page 806). The Court refused to grant a new temporary stay. President Eisenhower rejected an appeal for clemency. The husband and wife were executed at Ossining, N.Y.

PRESIDENT SIGNS FUNDS BILL

President Eisenhower June 19 signed into law the first fiscal 1954 appropriation bill (HR 5174) carrying \$3,444,145,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. He also asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$150,000 for the Subversive Activities Control Board.

TRUCE SCUTTLED?

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, said June 19 that South Korean President Syngman Rhee had "practically scuttled" current truce efforts. George added that a move to oust Rhee as President is one possible solution to the problem created by the release of 25,000 United Nations prisoners.

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1. Q--Do ex-Congressmen retain the privilege of sending mail postage-free?

A--The franking privilege continues until the Dec. 1 after an ex-Congressman's term expires, giving him not quite 11 months' leeway to clear up his mail. Free postage is supposed to be confined to official correspondence, which usually is interpreted broadly -- so broadly that ex-Congressmen have been known to mail campaign material under the frank.

2. Q--Have City Councils been following Congress' lead in trimming payrolls?

A--The latest available figures, compiled by the Census Bureau, show that city payrolls have been rising. In October, 1952, 16,778 municipalities in the over-10,000 population range carried monthly payrolls of \$345 million for their 1,341,000 employees. These figures are an increase during an eight-year period of 16 per cent in number of employees and 67 per cent in payrolls.

3. Q--Can my 18-year-old soldier-son vote?

A--Not unless he's a Georgian. The Peach State stands alone in allowing 18-year-olds to vote, whether they're in the service or not, and supplies absentee ballots. The other 47 states enforce the 21-year-old age standard for both civilians and servicemen.

4. Q--Are most Congressmen service veterans?

A--Yes. Sixty-four of 96 Senators -- exactly two-thirds -- are veterans. In the House, 245 of 431 (57 per cent) have served in the armed forces. Over-all, 59 per cent of the Congressmen are veterans.

5. Q--Would reduced corporation taxes mean bigger personal income taxes for me?

A--Perhaps. Advocates of the proposed excess-profits tax extension, for example, have warned that the individual income tax reduction scheduled for Jan. 1, 1954, might have to be postponed if EPT dies on schedule June 30. However, if the federal government's revenues should rise (because of a higher level of business activity) or spending should fall, there might not be any need to compensate for corporation tax reductions. Or, it is possible that the government would simply let the budget deficit increase. If higher taxes are agreed upon, they might be in another field, -- sales tax or higher excise levies, for example -- than individual incomes.

6. Q--The papers are full of stories about the excess-profits tax. Excess of what?

A--Under the EPT law, a corporation's normal profits are set at 83 per cent of its average earnings during the three most profitable years from 1946 through 1949. Besides paying regular corporation taxes on all its profits, the corporation pays an additional 30 per cent on earnings above the "normal" level. There are certain exemptions.

7. Q--How does the Supreme Court's June 8 verdict, upholding a District of Columbia anti-segregation law, affect home rule for D.C.?

A--The 1873 law upheld by the Court was passed by a District legislature, not by Congress. The local assembly later was abolished, and Congress has since been serving as the District's city council. In its opinion, the Court ruled, in part, that Congress had the right to give the local lawmakers power to enact D.C. legislation. Therefore, doubts about Congress' legal authority once again to delegate some of its powers over local affairs to a District legislature have been eliminated. A home-rule bill, which would establish a nine-member city council, is under Senate consideration.

8. Q--If the U.S. should enter a Pacific alliance modeled after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), would we have to send troops to fight in French Indo-China?

A--As Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) pointed out recently, the NATO treaty provides that an attack on any member will be considered an attack on all. If France and the U.S. agree to a similar pact in Asia, the Communist Viet Minh forces theoretically would be attacking us, and we probably would be obligated to send armed forces in addition to the aid we now give. Smith agreed with Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) that a NATO-type set-up in Asia would be a good thing, but said he didn't think we would have to promise as much as we do on the other side of the world.

9. Q--Did Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), the acting Senate majority leader, support Gen. Eisenhower at the Republican convention last summer?

A--No. Until Eisenhower had already won, Knowland stood by Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.).

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (4) 244-46; (6) 762-63; (7) 256, 761; (8) 763; (9) 771.